



United States  
of America

# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 117<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 167

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, JUNE 14, 2021

No. 103

## House of Representatives

The House met at 5 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker.

### PRAYER

Chaplain (Lieutenant Colonel) Bobby R. Patton, Jr., District of Columbia National Guard, Washington, D.C., offered the following prayer:

Most holy and merciful God, we come to You today in gratitude and celebration.

Beginning with the Army, our Nation's military has stood for 246 years against all who sought to harm our democracy and citizens. Men and women from all backgrounds and all services demonstrated their dedication to our Nation by paying for our freedoms and safety with their tears, sweat, blood, and too often, lives.

God, we pray and are grateful, particularly for our National Guard soldiers and airmen who protected us in our Nation's Capital. We could not have done our work without their service and the sacrifice of their families.

Grant us wisdom to remember that we share a common home, and give us courage so that our words and actions will reflect what is truly best for that common home, our great Nation.

Finally, we thank You for the ability and the capacity to serve the people of the United States.

Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to section 11(a) of House Resolution 188, the Journal of the last day's proceedings is approved.

### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from California (Ms. LEE) come

forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Ms. LEE of California led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair will take this occasion to update her announced policies of January 4, 2021, with respect to protocols in the Hall of the House related to the coronavirus pandemic.

Consistent with updated guidance from the Attending Physician, the Chair wishes to inform Members that masks are no longer required in the Hall of the House for Members and staff who have been fully vaccinated. All Members and staff who have not been fully vaccinated are required to wear masks, and the Chair would note that all Members and staff may continue to wear masks at their discretion.

This announcement is incorporated within the policy on conduct during a covered period of January 4, 2021, and November 18, 2020, concerning group voting and Chamber capacity are no longer in effect.

The Chair would also inform Members that, consistent with the Attending Physician's updated guidance, the announced policies of January 4, 2021, and November 18, 2020, concerning group voting and Chamber capacity are no longer in effect.

The Chair appreciates the attention of Members to this matter and expects Members to continue to respect the health and safety of other Members and staff during this ongoing pandemic, including by following the guid-

ance of the Attending Physician with respect to masks, social distancing, and other COVID-related health and safety protocols.

### MOMENT OF SILENCE IN REMEMBRANCE OF 600,000 AMERICANS WHO PASSED AWAY FROM THE COVID-19 VIRUS

The SPEAKER. The Chair asks all Members in the Chamber, as well as Members and staff throughout the Capitol, to rise for a moment of silence in remembrance of the 600,000 Americans who have passed away from the COVID-19 virus.

### REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 256, REPEALING THE AUTHORIZATION FOR USE OF MILITARY FORCE AGAINST IRAQ RESOLUTION OF 2002; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1187, ESG DISCLOSURE SIMPLIFICATION ACT OF 2021; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. MCGOVERN, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 117-59) on the resolution (H. Res. 473) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 256) to repeal the Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution of 2002; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1187) to provide for disclosure of additional material information about public companies and establish a Sustainable Finance Advisory Committee, and for other purposes; and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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H2715

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 256, REPEALING THE AUTHORIZATION FOR USE OF MILITARY FORCE AGAINST IRAQ RESOLUTION OF 2002; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1187, ESG DISCLOSURE SIMPLIFICATION ACT OF 2021; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 473 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 473

*Resolved*, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 256) to repeal the Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution of 2002. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The bill shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and on any amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs or their respective designees; and (2) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 2. Upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 1187) to provide for disclosure of additional material information about public companies and establish a Sustainable Finance Advisory Committee, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. In lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Financial Services now printed in the bill, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117-5 shall be considered as adopted. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto, to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Financial Services or their respective designees; (2) the further amendments described in section 3 of this resolution; (3) the amendments en bloc described in section 4 of this resolution; and (4) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 3. After debate pursuant to section 2 of this resolution, each further amendment printed in the report of the Committee on Rules not earlier considered as part of amendments en bloc pursuant to section 4 of this resolution shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, may be withdrawn by the proponent at any time before the question is put thereon, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

SEC. 4. It shall be in order at any time after debate pursuant to section 2 of this resolution for the chair of the Committee on Financial Services or her designee to offer amendments en bloc consisting of further amendments printed in the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this res-

olution not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc offered pursuant to this section shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Financial Services or their respective designees, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

SEC. 5. All points of order against the further amendments printed in the report of the Committee on Rules or amendments en bloc described in section 4 of this resolution are waived.

SEC. 6. The provisions of section 202 of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622) shall not apply to House Joint Resolution 46.

SEC. 7. House Resolution 467 is hereby adopted.

SEC. 8. (a) At any time through the legislative day of Thursday, June 17, 2021, the Speaker may entertain motions offered by the Majority Leader or a designee that the House suspend the rules as though under clause 1 of rule XV with respect to multiple measures described in subsection (b), and the Chair shall put the question on any such motion without debate or intervening motion.

(b) A measure referred to in subsection (a) includes any measure that was the object of a motion to suspend the rules on the legislative day of June 14, 2021, or June 15, 2021, in the form as so offered, on which the yeas and nays were ordered and further proceedings postponed pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX.

(c) Upon the offering of a motion pursuant to subsection (a) concerning multiple measures, the ordering of the yeas and nays on postponed motions to suspend the rules with respect to such measures is vacated to the end that all such motions are considered as withdrawn.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. LEE of California). The gentleman from Massachusetts is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. RESCHENTHALER), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members be given 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, today, the Rules Committee met and reported a rule, House Resolution 473, providing for consideration of H.R. 256, to repeal the Authorization for Use of Military Force against Iraq resolution of 2002, under a closed rule. The rule provides 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and one motion to recommit.

The rule also provides for consideration of H.R. 1187, the Corporate Governance Improvement and Investor Protection Act, under a structured rule. The rule provides 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of

the Committee on Financial Services, makes in order 10 amendments, provides en bloc authority to the chair of the Committee on Financial Services, and provides for one motion to recommit.

The rule provides that the provisions of section 202 of the National Emergencies Act shall not apply to H.J. Res. 46. The rule also deems passage of H. Res. 467.

Finally, the rule provides the majority leader or his designee the ability to en bloc requested roll call votes on suspension bills considered on June 14 or June 15. This authority lasts through June 17.

□ 1715

Madam Speaker, there are two critically important measures contained in this rule.

H.R. 1187 will build on landmark reforms like the Dodd-Frank Act and Sarbanes-Oxley Act. It will help hold corporations accountable, help investors make informed decisions, and build a more sustainable and equitable economic recovery. These improvements are badly needed, especially at a time when we are seeing a new era of sustainable investors.

I want to discuss one bill in particular here today, Madam Speaker, a bill that was authored by the distinguished Chair, Congresswoman BARBARA LEE from California, because this Congress is doing something extraordinary.

Nearly 20 years after we passed a measure to address the overthrow of Saddam Hussein and 10 years after the conflict in Iraq officially ended, we are reasserting our constitutional responsibility over matters of war and peace by finally repealing the 2002 Authorization for Use of Military Force.

This isn't an arcane legislative maneuver or simply some rhetorical exercise. This AUMF has been used over and over again to expand the mission and range of targets of U.S. military operations in Iraq never imagined when it was passed.

In fact, President Trump misused it as recently as last January to justify the strike that killed Iranian General Qasem Soleimani. The impacts of that decision dramatically escalated tensions between the United States and Iran and throughout the region, tensions that persist to this very day.

Madam Speaker, the process that we are starting here today with H.R. 256 provides a roadmap for Congress to get off the sidelines and to stop abdiquating its constitutional responsibility to debate matters of war and peace.

That is what our Founders intended. They knew that decisions of such magnitude should not be made in a vacuum solely by a President. That is why the Constitution makes the President Commander in Chief but gives only Congress the power to declare war.

It is no secret that for a long time there were Members on both sides of the aisle who preferred to skirt that responsibility. They left such consequential decisions to whoever sat at 1600

Pennsylvania Avenue, Republican or Democrat.

But each of us was elected and sent here to do more than just make the easy calls. We were sent here to make tough decisions, especially when it involves sending our uniformed men and women, the people we represent, into harm's way and shoveling billions upon billions of taxpayer dollars overseas.

A growing number of Members, both Democrats and Republicans, have been working together to reclaim our Article I powers. There is now a bipartisan, bicameral consensus that we not only have to end endless wars, but we have to reexamine the shrinking congressional authority and the expanding executive powers that get us into global conflicts in the first place and, like inertia, keep us there for decades.

The Rules Committee has been working with the House Foreign Affairs Committee to do just that because everything has changed since Congress enacted the original War Powers Resolution over President Nixon's veto more than 50 years ago.

When we fight, how we fight, and why we fight, these are big issues that merit our most engaged attention and resolve. We have a responsibility to make sure that these laws and authorities work in the modern age.

I want to thank, in particular, Ranking Member COLE on the Rules Committee for working with me in this effort. He has been pushing to reclaim Congress' Article I responsibilities, no matter which party controls Congress or who sits in the White House. I know that sometimes it has been a lonely journey, but he has never stopped fighting because it is the right thing to do for this country and for this institution.

I also want to thank Chairman MEEKS and Ranking Member MCCAUL for working with us on this bipartisan effort.

Again, I want to thank Congresswoman BARBARA LEE for being consistent and never giving up in her effort not only to end endless wars but to make sure that Congress lives up to its constitutional responsibilities.

I am grateful that we also have a President in office today who supports reevaluating executive war powers. I have to be honest, Madam Speaker, I never thought I would see that day. But President Biden spent decades in the Senate grappling with the limitations of the War Powers Resolution, and he has a record of looking for ways to change it.

This opportunity is like lightning in a bottle. We have a coalition in Congress trying to get this done, and now the missing piece, a President in the Oval Office with the political will to take this on, is hopefully now falling into place.

I encourage all of my colleagues to join in seizing this moment. Let's make the repeal of the 2002 AUMF the first step in not only repealing and reforming outdated AUMFs but reimag-

ining the War Powers Resolution for the modern age.

President Johnson once said that it is damn easy to get into a war, but it is awfully hard to get out of one. We are here today because of the truth of that statement.

It should never be that Congress, and the people we represent, are sidelined on the life-or-death questions of when to go to war and when to come home.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RESCHENTHALER. Madam Speaker, I want to thank the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts, the chairman of the Rules Committee, for yielding me the customary 30 minutes, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, the rule before us today provides for consideration of two pieces of legislation. The first is H.R. 256, which would repeal the 2002 Authorization for Use of Military Force, or the AUMF. This AUMF authorizes the President to defend the Nation against threats posed by and in Iraq.

Madam Speaker, as an Iraq war veteran, I sat literally face-to-face with bombmakers, murderers, and other terrorists who were willing to give up their lives in their quest to destroy America. The 2002 AUMF is the only current legal framework for fighting Iranian-backed militia operating in Iraq.

I agree that there are important conversations to be had about the War Powers Resolution and the future of the 2002 AUMF. However, Congress should undertake a collaborative process and work with stakeholders, like the Department of Defense and the intelligence community, and we should work with them to draft a replacement for the 2001 and 2002 AUMFs before we repeal important authorities for confronting and eliminating terrorists.

If we don't do this, we leave our Nation open to threats from Iran, which is already emboldened by President Biden's kowtowing and his capitulations, so we would be more vulnerable to Iran.

We also leave ourselves vulnerable to other terrorist organizations that are intent on destroying and taking American lives both at home and abroad.

This rule also makes in order H.R. 1187, the so-called Corporate Governance Improvement and Investor Protection Act. In reality, this measure is nothing more than House Democrats' latest attempt to force their radical, far-left agenda on the American people.

Republicans support securities regulation and disclosure regimes that are actually helpful to American investors and entrepreneurs. The bill before us today is meant to appeal to social activists and woke corporations rather than Main Street investors looking to save money for retirement, pay for their kids' college education, or simply build a better life.

H.R. 1187 will push the SEC to focus on social activism rather than investor

interests and use our securities laws to push a partisan progressive agenda.

If you don't believe me, just don't take my word for it. Look at the words of Senator ELIZABETH WARREN. She put out a press release about provisions in this bill, which she claimed will "accelerate the market transition from fossil fuels to cleaner and more sustainable energy sources that mitigate climate change."

Those are her words. The activism is right there. It is written into this bill.

Clearly, H.R. 1187 is about the social justice Democrats' war on American coal, oil, and gas producers and the people who actually work in those industries. It is more about that than enhancing shareholder value.

I would just like to remind my colleagues that under the law, public companies are already required to publicly disclose any material information that investors would find important to making investment decisions. If the mandatory disclosures in H.R. 1187 were actually material, public companies would already be required to disclose them.

Rather, each of these disclosures, but particularly the climate and socially related disclosures, are intended to what I would call name and shame public companies and bully them into compliance with the House Democrats' radical, far-left progressive agenda.

Madam Speaker, at the end of the day, H.R. 1187 discourages private companies from going public; it encourages public companies to then go private; and it limits investment opportunities for hardworking Americans.

While my colleagues across the aisle continue to bow before the woke mob and continue to appease woke yuppies, House Republicans will stand and fight for everyday Americans trying to save their hard-earned money and work toward a better life for themselves and their families.

I strongly urge my colleagues to oppose this rule.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I include in the RECORD a June 1 Newsweek article titled "Congress Has a Chance To Reclaim Its War Powers."

[June 1, 2021]

CONGRESS HAS A CHANCE TO RECLAIM ITS  
WAR POWERS

(By Dan Caldwell)

In response to the Sept. 11, 2001, attacks, then-President George W. Bush signed into law the 2001 Authorization for Use of Military Force to provide the legal authority to pursue and punish those responsible. The following year, the 2002 AUMF was passed to authorize the ill-conceived invasion of Iraq and the overthrow of dictator Saddam Hussein.

Over the last 20 years, both laws have been used to justify military actions disconnected from their original intent. These laws—unmodified since their original passage—have sanctioned combat operations in at least 19 countries.

Successive congresses have abdicated their constitutionally prescribed role in foreign

policy, allowing four presidential administrations to exploit the 2001 and 2002 AUMFs and stretch their Article II authorities. Multiple military conflicts have been expanded or initiated with minimal congressional oversight and debate.

It is past time for Congress to firmly reassert its role in shaping U.S. foreign policy. After 20 years of endless war, it owes its constituents—including our men and women in uniform—a better foreign policy that prioritizes keeping Americans safe. Rather than abdicating its solemn duties, Congress must inquire, “Why, at what cost, and toward what end?” are young American servicemembers sent to fight and die for ill-premised objectives that are fundamentally disconnected from vital national interests. Further evasion of these hard questions cheapens the “true faith and allegiance” they swore to uphold when elected to office.

Over 7,000 Americans have lost their lives and tens of thousands more wounded in Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria, Yemen and Africa. These conflicts have cost the American taxpayer over \$6.4 trillion dollars—a number that will surely continue to grow as wars drag on and the cost of caring for veterans of these wars is tallied.

Congress has several ways it can help bring an end to our endless wars while helping shape a better foreign policy.

First, in the coming months the House of Representatives will likely have an opportunity to repeal the 2002 AUMF by passing legislation introduced by Representative Barbara Lee (D-Calif.)—a stalwart champion of Congress reclaiming its powers in matters of war and peace. A similar bill has been introduced in the Senate by Senators Todd Young (R-Ind.) and Tim Kaine (D-Va.), which has been endorsed by the Biden administration. Additional legislation repealing the outdated 1957 and 1991 AUMFs has been introduced by Representatives Peter Meijer (R-Mich.) and Abigail Spanberger (D-Va.). Passage of these bipartisan bills should be a no-brainer for a Congress bitterly divided on other issues and an important first step toward Congress reclaiming its most important prerogative.

Congress should also consider revision—or outright repeal—of the 2001 AUMF. More than the 2002 AUMF, this law has been stretched to justify conflicts far afield from its original intent of authorizing operations against Al-Qaeda and the Taliban in Afghanistan after 9/11. It is worth acknowledging that the underlying purpose of the 2001 AUMF has been satisfied: Osama bin Laden is dead, Al-Qaeda has been decimated and the Taliban severely punished. And despite never being amended, this authorization has been cited to account for operations against groups that didn't even exist on 9/11 in places such as Somalia and Libya.

If Congress repeals the 2001 AUMF, the executive branch still has the authority to authorize military operations to repel imminent attacks and to engage in self-defense (although Congress should take steps to ensure that this authority isn't stretched too far, as it was by President Joe Biden's recent airstrikes in Syria). If Congress identifies a need to replace the 2001 AUMF, it should authorize force against clear targets given specified objectives, geographic boundaries and clear sunsets.

Congress should also use its power of the purse to assert its authority in foreign policy. This is in many ways the most effective tool Congress has and it has been used successfully in the past to end American involvement in conflicts, including Vietnam.

Repealing outdated AUMFs and helping end our forever wars around the globe would enjoy broad support from the American people. Poll after poll has shown a majority of

Americans want an end to our wars in Afghanistan and Iraq, while also supporting Congress playing a greater role in authorizing military conflicts abroad.

I am proud to have deployed to Iraq as a U.S. Marine. Many of those I served with are still in uniform and are still deploying to war zones on a regular basis, even if they harbor doubts about the necessity of those conflicts. Congress owes it to them to step up and do its job by reasserting itself in matters of war and peace. Failing to do so dishonors those who have and who continue to serve overseas in the wars that have dragged on in part due to congressional inaction.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, over the last 20 years, both the 2001 and 2002 AUMFs have been used to justify military actions disconnected from their original intent.

I want to say to my colleague from Pennsylvania that we are grateful for his service to our country. But the fact is that we are still operating under an AUMF that we passed almost 20 years ago, almost two decades ago.

When we were debating that AUMF—an AUMF that I voted against—there is no way that we would have anticipated what the realities are now. The notion that somehow we can't, as a body, come together and revisit these AUMFs on a regular basis, to me, is beyond comprehension.

We owe it to the men and women who serve our country in our Armed Forces to make sure that we are doing our due diligence.

The President has multiple authorities, by the way, to be able to respond to any threats against individual U.S. citizens almost anywhere in the world. But if people are trying to use this AUMF as a way to potentially have a war with Iran, let me just say this: If that is what anybody's goal is, you better damn well come back to Congress and have a debate, and people ought to be able to vote yes or no on it.

Many of us are concerned that these lingering AUMFs are going to be misconstrued and misinterpreted and misused.

I include in the RECORD a Statement of Administration Policy. President Biden supports the Lee bill. He doesn't see any need to have a continuation of the 2002 AUMF. If the President of the United States doesn't see a need to continue it, I don't know why we feel we have to continue something that is clearly outdated.

STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATION POLICY  
H.R. 256—REPEAL OF AUTHORIZATION FOR USE OF MILITARY FORCE—AGAINST IRAQ RESOLUTION OF 2002—REP. LEE, D-CA WITH 134 CO-SPONSORS

The Administration supports House passage of H.R. 256, to repeal the Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution of 2002 (“2002 AUMF”). This bipartisan legislation would terminate the October 16, 2002, statutory authorization for the use of military force against Iraq.

The Administration supports the repeal of the 2002 AUMF, as the United States has no ongoing military activities that rely solely on the 2002 AUMF as a domestic legal basis, and repeal of the 2002 AUMF would likely have minimal impact on current military operations. Furthermore, the President is com-

mitted to working with the Congress to ensure that outdated authorizations for the use of military force are replaced with a narrow and specific framework appropriate to ensure that we can continue to protect Americans from terrorist threats.

In working with the Congress on repealing and replacing other existing authorizations of military force, the Administration seeks to ensure that the Congress has a clear and thorough understanding of the effect of any such action and of the threats facing U.S. forces, personnel, and interests around the world. As the Administration works with the Congress to reform AUMFs, it will be critical to maintain the clear authority to address threats to the United States' national interests with appropriately decisive and effective military action.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE).

Mr. CICILLINE. I thank Congresswoman LEE, our Speaker pro tempore, for her longtime advocacy on this very important issue. Her leadership on the fundamental question of the role of Congress in matters of war has been unwavering, and we owe her a debt of gratitude for her commitment to bringing this issue to the forefront.

Nearly two decades ago, Congress passed a resolution authorizing military force against the Iraqi regime of Saddam Hussein. That resolution was aided in its passage by deeply flawed intelligence that we now know had no basis in fact.

It has been 18 years since Saddam Hussein was deposed. It has been a decade since the United States declared a formal end to operations in Iraq. The Iraqi Government is a regional partner, and the U.N. Security Council resolutions referenced have been fulfilled.

There is no reason to allow the 2002 AUMF to stand. It does not enhance our national security. It does not make Americans any safer. It does not make the mission of our men and women in uniform any easier.

We must act so that Congress again asserts its responsibility in authorizing war.

I urge my colleagues to adopt the rule and H.R. 256.

Again, I thank Congresswoman LEE for her extraordinary leadership.

□ 1730

Mr. RESCIENTHALER. Madam Speaker, in addition to making H.R. 256 and H.R. 1187 in order, the rule before us today includes a budget-deeming resolution that puts the House on track for a \$1.5 trillion spending spree.

I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SMITH), my good friend and ranking member of the Budget Committee, to discuss this reckless spending spree.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Madam Speaker, this is complete madness that the Democrats are trying to push through a deeming resolution to spend \$1.5 trillion, and they have yet to even bring it up in the debate.

They want the American people to believe that what we are about to vote on on this floor right now is a bill that

is in Financial Services or a bill that is in Foreign Affairs. But yet they are trying to pass a resolution to bypass the budget process to spend \$1.5 trillion.

The Democrats have been in power for almost 900 days, and they have yet to put a real budget on the floor of the House of Representatives, even though the Budget Control Act of 1974 clearly states the process.

What is it? What are you trying to hide? Why don't you want debate over \$1.5 trillion of spending? Why are you hiding it from the American people? Why are you being so dishonest?

\$1.5 trillion is a lot of money. Your President submitted a budget just 2 weeks ago, the latest budget in the history of the United States. Are you not wanting to debate it? Are you not wanting to discuss it? Because the Speaker said the budget is a statement of your values. Show us your values.

You don't want the American people to see your values because in the President's budget, the largest amount of spending in the history of this country, \$69 trillion, you are putting \$80 billion to hire 87,000 IRS auditors to go after the American people. The largest tax increases in the history of the United States, \$55 trillion. Tax increases on low income, middle income, all incomes. It is the big lie.

But you know what? Across-the-board average increases on everything by at least a 16-percent increase except for things that deal with security: Our men and women in uniform, flatlining our national defense. Not one additional dollar could be found for border security when we are facing the Biden border crisis right now.

More people have illegally crossed the southern border since January 20 than the entire population of Kansas City, Missouri, and you all can't find one additional dollar? It is because you are divided within your party. You all are fighting to defund the police. You are fighting to defund our men and women in the Army, the National Guard, the Navy, the Air Force. Where are your priorities?

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. HOULAHAN). Members are reminded to address their remarks to the Chair.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Madam Speaker, where are your party's priorities in defunding the police, defunding our military? Put this legislation on the floor. Don't try to put it in one sentence, one sentence in a rule.

We are 3½ months from a government shutdown, 3½ months. Let's pass a budget, a budget that was supposed to be passed by April 15, according to the law. April 15. Let's prevent this government shutdown.

But yet, Madam Speaker, your side is trying to hide \$1.5 trillion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. RESCHENTHALER. Madam Speaker, I yield the gentleman such time as he may consume.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Madam Speaker, I will just plead to the House

Democrats, I will plead to you, Madam Speaker, please be transparent with the American people. We don't want a government shutdown.

But the fact that you won't even bring forth a budget to be debated, your President's budget, you will not bring it to the House floor because you don't want the American people to see exactly how you are trying to destroy the working class, to raise taxes on the low-income and the working class, to put 87,000 tax auditors to go after the working class.

The people see it. They see right through it. And history will definitely, definitely not read well for the House Democrats.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, what a crock. I mean, it is hard to hear anybody on the other side of the aisle talk about government shutdowns. I remember when they lost this place 3 years ago. What did they do? They left us with a government shutdown. First time ever in history, the Republican majority did that.

The gentleman is saying we are not going to vote on this stuff. Maybe he doesn't understand the legislative process. Let me remind everybody that we have to vote on every single cent that we put forward here.

We have an appropriations process. Maybe the gentleman doesn't understand that. But every cent that we spend has to be voted on by people in this Chamber. So nobody is not going to vote on anything.

Let me just put this in perspective. Yes, the President's budget was late, and given the timing of the President's budget, the Appropriations Committee needs to get started to start doing their work, unless my friends don't want the Appropriations Committee to do their work. Deeming a top-line number for appropriators is a housekeeping item that we can take care of so they can move forward, and we can then turn our attention to a budget resolution and enacting the transformational policies included in the President's American Jobs Plan and American Families Plan.

Here's the thing that really gets me when I hear people have meltdowns on the floor. This process has been used by Republicans and Democrats alike in order to allow appropriators to get started on their work. Ever since the first deeming resolution in fiscal year 1999, when Republicans were in charge, overall House Republican majorities used deemers nine times, including for fiscal years 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, and 2019. Boy, how convenient it is to forget about all of that. But, then, again, facts don't seem to matter.

Just one other thing. When the gentleman used the term "big lie," I don't want to be lectured by anybody about a big lie, especially by individuals who voted deliberately to overturn the will of the American people, to undermine

our democracy. I will not be lectured to by anybody on that matter.

I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. SCANLON), a distinguished member of the Rules Committee.

Ms. SCANLON. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the rule we are considering and to speak to the necessity of Congress repealing the 2002 Authorization for Use of Military Force against Iraq.

Repealing the 2002 Authorization for Use of Military Force is a good first step towards Congress reasserting its constitutional authority over when and if the United States goes to war. This country has been in a state of perpetual war for almost 20 years. We now have members of the Armed Forces deployed overseas who are the children of soldiers who were sent to war under the 2002 AUMF.

Under Article I of the Constitution, Congress has the sole authority to decide whether to allow the President to take the country into a prolonged war. Before this Nation sends our children, our servicemembers into harm's way, Members of Congress have the duty to consider and approve or disapprove such use of force. Americans have the right to hold us accountable for those decisions.

Repealing the 2002 AUMF does not impede the President's ability to use military force without congressional approval in the event of a sudden threat or imminent attack, but we cannot continue to operate under a system where U.S. Presidents can place American troops in harm's way with no checks or balances. That is unacceptable.

Congress' failure to repeal or replace the 2001 and 2002 AUMFs for two decades has done lasting damage to the constitutional separation of powers between Congress and President. It is time for this practice to end.

I urge all of my colleagues to approve this rule and vote to repeal the 2002 AUMF.

Mr. RESCHENTHALER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, last month there were over 180,000 encounters at the southern border, almost 200,000 encounters at the southern border. That is a new 20-year record for illegal border crossings, 20-year record.

Alarming, CBP has seized more deadly fentanyl so far in 2021 than in all of 2020. Based on our current trends, we can expect overdose deaths in 2021 to meet, if not exceed, the 90,000 Americans who lost their lives between September 2019 and September 2020, 90,000 American deaths.

Yet Vice President HARRIS, who President Biden put in charge of stemming migration at our southern border, refuses to go firsthand to see the crisis in person. In Vice President HARRIS' own words, "If you want to fix a problem, you have to go where the problem exists." That is what the Vice President said.

Alarmingly, she hasn't gone to the southern border at all.

It would be laughable if this wasn't a humanitarian crisis. It would be laughable if Americans weren't going to die of overdoses because of fentanyl crossing our southern border.

That is why, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to immediately consider Congresswoman ASHLEY HINSON's See the Crisis Act. This legislation would restrict Vice President HARRIS from using taxpayer dollars to travel internationally until she actually visits our southern border.

Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert the text of my amendment in the RECORD, along with any extraneous material, immediately prior to the vote on the previous question.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. RESCENTIALER. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Iowa (Mrs. HINSON) to explain the amendment.

Mrs. HINSON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to call for immediate consideration of my See the Crisis Act. This legislation would prevent Vice President KAMALA HARRIS from using taxpayer dollars to travel internationally before seeing the southern border crisis firsthand.

Vice President HARRIS was named as the administration's point person on the illegal immigration crisis at our southern border 80 days ago, and this crisis is worsening by the day. Yet the Vice President has refused to go to the border herself and talk to the brave law enforcement officers, the men and women who are fighting this on the front lines.

This out-of-sight, out-of-mind approach is a disgrace, Madam Speaker, but let's back up and look at how this crisis has developed on the Biden administration's watch.

On day one of this administration, President Biden stopped construction of the border wall. Shortly after, he reinstated catch-and-release. Now, this turned on the green light at our border. It incentivized the historic surge of illegal immigration that we are currently experiencing in this country.

Open border policies are music to the ears of the cartels, the drug smugglers, and the traffickers who make their living on human suffering. Make no mistake, business is good for cartels and drug smugglers under this administration right now.

Snuck into this rule here tonight is a provision to set the spending levels for Congress, and these historic spending levels rise in nearly every category except for one, the Department of Homeland Security. This sends a pretty clear message to the cartels that the U.S. Government doesn't think it is a priority to stop them.

Madam Speaker, I recently visited the border to see the crisis for myself,

hear what those on the front lines are facing every day. They told me they are completely overwhelmed. There are major vulnerabilities along our border. These are vulnerabilities that the cartels and the drug smugglers are exploiting every day.

Border Patrol officers are apprehending sex offenders, gang members, even people on the terrorist watch list trying to come into our country illegally, and these are just the people that they are catching. Deadly drugs are pouring across the border in droves. Fentanyl seizures at the border have increased by 233 percent this year. 233 percent.

When I was at the border I heard from both Democratic sheriffs and Republican sheriffs about these devastating realities and the damage that is being inflicted on our communities.

But apparently, even as the administration's point person on the illegal immigration crisis, hearing from those on the ground is too much to ask for the Vice President.

She has been the border czar for 80 days. She has been to yarn shops, she has been to bakeries, and she just flew right over the crisis at our southern border to meet with foreign countries, with the taxpayers' checkbook in hand.

□ 1745

When asked why she hasn't visited the southern border, she laughed. She laughed, and this is not a laughing matter.

The border crisis impacts the safety and security of every Iowan, of every American. Every State is a border State right now.

As Members of Congress, regardless of our party, it is our job to hold the administration accountable when it is failing the American people.

Right now, Vice President HARRIS, Madam Speaker, is failing the American people. She is failing law enforcement at the border. She is failing the families who will suffer because of the drugs coming across our border and falling into the wrong hands.

Vice President HARRIS needs to see the crisis for herself and take action. That is exactly what my See the Crisis Act will force her to do. This bill will prevent the Vice President from traveling internationally on the taxpayers' dime until she visits the southern border and reports back to the American people on how the administration will secure our border.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle tonight to join me in defeating the previous question and holding this administration accountable for the border crisis.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I don't even know what to say. The response to the situation at our border and to the people who are fleeing their countries in Central America to try to seek refugee in the United States, the

response that the Republicans just came up with basically is saying we are going to withhold any money for Vice President HARRIS' travel budget unless she goes to the border and does a photo op.

We are supposed to be a serious legislative body. We are supposed to be the most serious, most deliberative legislative body in the world, and my friends say we are going to withhold her travel budget unless she goes to the border and does a photo op. That is what this is.

Never mind that Vice President HARRIS represented California as a United States Senator, which is a border State. Never mind that she just went to Central America because people are coming to our border from places like El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala. Never mind she went to some of these countries where people are fleeing so we can try to figure out how to deal with this issue.

My Republican friends have brought to the House floor a bill that basically says: You know what? Our solution is you either go and do a photo op at the border or we are going to withhold your travel budget.

I mean, really? That is a serious legislative proposal?

I don't even know how to respond to that, other than to say that, you could have come up with something better. This isn't even worth any more of my time talking about it.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RESCENTIALER. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY), my very good friend.

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I note that the gentleman from Massachusetts just referred to the possibility of the Vice President of the United States going to the border for a photo op.

Well, if she can find the border on a map and actually use her taxpayer-funded airplane, go to Andrews Air Force Base, fly to the great State of Texas, fly directly to the border at the Rio Grande and actually find the time in her duty as the Vice President of the United States to give a whit about the people of Texas, then maybe she could actually have a photo op.

Perhaps the people of this country and the State of Texas, which I represent, would like more than a photo op. Perhaps we would like a Vice President who actually cared about the people of Texas, who actually cared about the ranchers.

As I see my colleagues on the other side of the aisle muttering under their breath right now, how dare I speak up about the people of Texas who want to be protected? How dare I stand up about the ranchers whose fences are being torn down?

The narcotics flying up I-35, running through Boerne, Texas, running through San Antonio. The nine immigrants found in a car being driven by



an American citizen, being paid by the Cartel Del Noreste of Los Zetas out of Nuevo Laredo; the two that were bound in a trunk. The boy that paid \$4,000 to pick grapes but was being sent to a stash house in Houston, Texas, to be put into the slave trade; and little girls to be put into the sex trade.

The 7-year-old girl who I talked to on the border at the Rio Grande at 1 o'clock in the morning, when I don't know where my colleagues were, but I can tell you that my colleagues on the other side of the aisle were not with me. They were not down on the Rio Grande River. They were not talking to that 7-year-old girl who had a phone number written on her arm, or talking to any of the others who were being potentially abused, as many NGOs and nonprofits estimate up to 25 to 30 percent of the women on this journey are abused by dangerous cartels.

It is not the Mexican Government that operates Tamaulipas or the state across the Rio Grande. It is the dangerous cartels making tens of millions of dollars moving human beings for profit.

That is what my colleagues on the other side of the aisle sell as compassion?

Then I watch the Vice President of the United States go down to another country to say, well, what could we possibly do to stem the tide?

How about actually secure the border of the United States?

How about actually use Title 42 in the middle of a global pandemic to make sure that we control the flow at the border?

How about actually have the infrastructure in place that we know works?

How about a return to Mexico policy where we can work with our friends in Mexico to stop the flow?

How about not putting a big neon sign on the border saying: "Come on in. Don't mind if the cartels abuse you on the way."

Meanwhile, Texas takes the brunt of it: an 800 percent increase over the last 4 years total in fentanyl; 800 percent more this year alone.

Do you know how dangerous fentanyl is, Madam Speaker?

We have had 7,500 pounds of fentanyl. 7,500 pounds that have been acquired by border patrol. Imagine what they might acquire if they weren't limited in resources. Imagine what they might acquire if they weren't undertaking processing in McAllen instead of having wide open spaces between our ports of entry. 7,500 pounds, an 800 percent increase in Texas. My State is under siege. My State is taking it on the chin because Democrats refuse to secure the border of the United States.

It is the fundamental duty of a nation to secure its border. The fundamental duty. I come back here after 3 weeks talking to ranchers and people in my State who are getting abused, losing their ranches, losing their homes, watching their kids die in overdoses, all while migrants get put in

stash houses and get abused running up through my neighborhood and my communities.

Well, forgive me if I am not all that bothered by a resolution on this floor by my colleague from Iowa. And I think it is a good idea to try to call into question what the Vice President of the United States is actually spending her time doing.

What on Earth is more important than securing the border of the United States? And how hard is it to get on your taxpayer-funded plane and fly to south Texas and go meet with the border patrol and meet with the ranchers and meet with the migrants and meet with the business owners who are getting killed?

It is happening every single day in our State. It is our duty in the people's House to secure the border of this Nation. And I have constituents and people back home in Texas asking: What are we getting out of this deal? What are we getting out of our deal as being a part of the Union when the country won't even secure the border of our State and our communities? They are asking me that question.

We have a job to come together here on this floor in this body and do our job to secure the border of the United States.

I commend the gentlewoman from Iowa for offering this resolution.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

The gentleman can come and huff and puff all he wants on the House floor, but, again, I remind people that the solution that is being put forward by my Republican friends is to withhold the Vice President's travel budget until she does a photo op. I think this is beneath, quite frankly, the dignity of this legislative body.

I would also say to the gentleman that what the Vice President was trying to do was get at the source of migration, of people coming to our border, trying to solve the problem. She was spending her time trying to figure out how to solve the problem, not try to figure out how to overturn the last election; not trying to figure out how to reinstate the last President who lost the election not only fair and square, but by a pretty big margin, but actually trying to solve problems.

It is hard to sit here and listen to some of the things we have listened to here today and then be told: Oh, here is our proposal.

I mean, come on. Give me a break.

Let's get back to trying to figure out to solve problems rather than try to score political points. And if you are going to try to score political points, certainly you can come up with a better idea than this.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RESCHENTHALER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 1187 is House Democrats' latest attempt to force a

radical progressive agenda on the American people by turning the SEC into the social policy police.

While my colleagues across the aisle continue to capitulate to the woke yuppies, continue to bow down in fear to the woke mob, House Republicans will fight for policies that help everyday Americans build better lives for themselves.

I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on the previous question and "no" on the underlying measure.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

I don't know what the gentleman was talking about, about woke yuppies and all this other kind of stuff he was talking about here today, but Democrats actually believe in science. We believe that climate change is real. We believe that we ought to have some accountability, especially in the corporate world, as to what they are doing and how they are reporting their actions.

I find this so concerning that we can't even have a debate on what, in fact, the underlying legislation is. I think the bill that Congresswoman WATERS has brought to the floor is a commonsense bill that I hope even some Republicans might support.

I would also say that the other piece of legislation that we were talking about here today is BARBARA LEE's bill to repeal the 2002 Authorization for Use of Military Force. Many of us have been urging that we repeal that 2002 Authorization for Use of Military Force for quite a while now. It has passed the House and it has passed committee. Yet here we are again, and now we have a President of the United States that says that he no longer wants that, that he actually supports what we are trying to do here. Yet we still have people on the House floor who say, no, we need to hold onto it, an Authorization for Use of Military Force that we passed almost 20 years ago that somehow is applicable today. That just doesn't make any sense to me.

People like Congresswoman LEE; Congressman ADAM SMITH; the late Republican Congressman, Walter Jones; and Congressman TOM COLE have talked about the need for us to reclaim our constitutional powers when it comes to committing American forces into harm's way.

Quite frankly, many of us have been raising this issue—didn't matter who was in the White House, whether it was a Democrat or a Republican—because we think it is the right thing to do. We think somehow it is cowardice for Congress to just keep on kicking the can down the road to ignoring these important debates.

You have those debates, and if people decide to continue the same old, same old, fine. That is what the majority of people here vote for. If people decide to end it, that ought to be fine, too. That is what we are here for.

I think this institution would be better served if we took our constitutional responsibilities with regard to war and peace more seriously.

Today, I hope we will pass this rule and we will then pass the Lee bill. But it isn't the end of our work. We are going to need to continue to review and repeal and reform outdated Authorizations for Use of Military Force, and we need to reimagine the broader issues embedded in the War Powers Resolution, because never again should we acquiesce and allow Congress to sit on the sidelines as wars are crafted and carried out by the White House, wars that never end, wars that sacrifice lives and sacrifice treasure.

Let's respect our troops. Let's respect their families. Let's respect this institution. Let's finally get back to doing our jobs, taking responsibility and voting on issues of war and peace. And let's start today by supporting this rule and the underlying measures.

The material previously referred to by Mr. RESCHENTHALER is as follows:

AMENDMENT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 473

At the end of the resolution, add the following:

SEC. 9. Immediately upon adoption of this resolution, the House shall proceed to the consideration in the House of the bill (H.R. 3403) to limit travel by the Vice President until after certain activities are undertaken with respect to the southwest border, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The bill shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and on any amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Oversight and Reform; and (2) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 10. Clause 1(c) of rule XIX shall not apply to the consideration of H.R. 3403.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. RESCHENTHALER. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question are postponed.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 6 p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1833

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 6 o'clock and 33 minutes p.m.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, June 4, 2021.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,  
*The Speaker, House of Representatives,*  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: I have the honor to transmit herewith a scanned copy of a letter received from Ms. Mandy Vigil, Elections Director, New Mexico Office of the Secretary of State, indicating that, according to the preliminary results of the Special Election held June 1, 2021, the Honorable Melanie Ann Stansbury was elected Representative to Congress for the First Congressional District, State of New Mexico.

With best wishes, I am,  
Sincerely,

GLORIA J. LETT.

MAGGIE TOULOUSE OLIVER,  
SECRETARY OF STATE,  
Santa Fe, New Mexico, June 3, 2021.

Hon. CHERYL L. JOHNSON,  
*Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives,*  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MS. JOHNSON: This is to advise you that the unofficial results of the Special Election held on Tuesday, June 1, 2021, for Representative in Congress from the 1st Congressional District of New Mexico, show that Melanie Ann Stansbury received 79,625 votes or 60% of the total number of votes cast for that office.

It would appear from these unofficial results that Melanie Ann Stansbury was elected as Representative in Congress from the 1st Congressional District of New Mexico.

To the best of our knowledge and belief at this time, there is no contest to this election.

As soon as the official results are certified to this office by all counties involved, an official Certificate of Election will be prepared for transmittal as required by law.

Sincerely,

MANDY VIGIL,  
*Election Director, New Mexico*  
*Office of the Secretary of State.*

SWEARING IN OF THE HONORABLE MELANIE A. STANSBURY, OF NEW MEXICO, AS A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE

Ms. HERRELL. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentlewoman from New Mexico, the Honorable MELANIE ANN STANSBURY, be permitted to take the oath of office today.

Her certificate of election has not arrived, but there is no contest and no question has been raised with regard to her election.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New Mexico?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Will Representative-elect STANSBURY and the members of

the New Mexico delegation present themselves in the well.

All Members will rise and the Representative-elect will please raise her right hand.

Ms. STANSBURY appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office, as follows:

Do you solemnly swear that you will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that you will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that you take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that you will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which you are about to enter, so help you God.

The SPEAKER. Congratulations, you are now a Member of the 117th Congress.

WELCOMING THE HONORABLE MELANIE A. STANSBURY TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. HERRELL) is recognized for 1 minute.

There was no objection.

Ms. HERRELL. Madam Speaker, I have the distinct honor to rise today as the dean of our delegation to introduce the newest Member of the House of Representatives from New Mexico's First Congressional District: MELANIE STANSBURY.

Melanie was born in Farmington and grew up in the North Valley and west side of Albuquerque. She is from a hardworking family that typifies millions of New Mexicans. MELANIE's mother supported her family as a seamstress and heavy equipment operator. Her family owned a landscaping and irrigation business, where she worked growing up.

After graduating from Cibola High School, she attended St. Mary's College in California and went on to graduate studies at Cornell University. She came home and served our State as a science instructor through the Museum of Natural History, visiting schools across the State.

Before she was elected to office, MELANIE served our Nation here in Washington at the Office of Management and Budget, and the U.S. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Congresswoman STANSBURY has been shown to be a dedicated public servant, and I know she does not take her new role lightly. I pray that God will guide her in her decisions, strengthen her during trials, and bless all of us in public service with wisdom and grace.

Today, please help me welcome the newest Member of the House from the Land of Enchantment, Congresswoman MELANIE STANSBURY.

The SPEAKER. We welcome back to the House three former Members of the House: Senator HEINRICH; Senator BEN RAY LUJÁN; and visiting from Washington State, Senator CANTWELL.



The gentlewoman from New Mexico is recognized.

Ms. STANSBURY. Madam Speaker, I rise today as the newest Representative for New Mexico's First Congressional District.

As Secretary Deb Haaland said in her farewell before this body: We are called to service in different ways.

I stand here today because I believe that we are called to build a world that is more just, more equitable, and more resilient.

I ran for Congress because I believe deeply in our communities and our ability to bring meaningful change, and that the weight of history and of all future generations is on us to do so.

As a New Mexican, I know that we are strong and we are proud and that our work is to lift up our communities to fight for the dignity and well-being of our people, to rebuild our economy, and to tackle the biggest challenges of our day. We are called to do this work because the moment is now, and our future depends upon it, which is why I, Madam Speaker, am so proud to be able to serve alongside you as New Mexico's next Congresswoman.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. Under clause 5(d) of rule XX, the Chair announces to the House that, in light of the administration of the oath to the gentlewoman from New Mexico, the whole number of the House is 431.

#### PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 256, REPEALING THE AUTHORIZATION FOR USE OF MILITARY FORCE AGAINST IRAQ RESOLUTION OF 2002; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1187, ESG DISCLOSURE SIMPLIFICATION ACT OF 2021; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on ordering the previous question on the resolution (H. Res. 473) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 256) to repeal the Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution of 2002; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1187) to provide for disclosure of additional material information about public companies and establish a Sustainable Finance Advisory Committee, and for other purposes; and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CUELLAR). The question is on ordering the previous question.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 217, nays 203, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 157]

YEAS—217

Adams	Golden	Ocasio-Cortez
Aguilar	Gomez	Omar
Allred	Gonzalez,	Pallone
Auchincloss	Vicente	Panetta
Axne	Gottheimer	Pappas
Barragan	Green, Al (TX)	Pascarell
Bass	Grijalva	Payne
Beatty	Hayes	Perlmutter
Bera	Higgins (NY)	Peters
Beyer	Himes	Phillips
Bishop (GA)	Horsford	Pingree
Blumenauer	Houlahan	Pocan
Blunt Rochester	Hoyer	Porter
Bonamici	Huffman	Pressley
Bourdeaux	Jackson Lee	Price (NC)
Bowman	Jacobs (CA)	Quigley
Boyle, Brendan F.	Jayapal	Raskin
Brown	Jeffries	Rice (NY)
Brownley	Johnson (GA)	Ross
Bush	Johnson (TX)	Roybal-Allard
Bustos	Jones	Ruiz
Butterfield	Kahele	Ruppersberger
Carbajal	Kaptur	Rush
Cardenas	Keating	Ryan
Carson	Kelly (IL)	Sanchez
Carter (LA)	Khanna	Sarbanes
Cartwright	Kildee	Scanlon
Case	Kilmer	Schakowsky
Casten	Kim (NJ)	Schiff
Castor (FL)	Kind	Schneider
Castro (TX)	Kirkpatrick	Schrader
Chu	Krishnamoorthi	Schrier
Cicilline	Kuster	Scott (VA)
Clark (MA)	Lamb	Scott, David
Clarke (NY)	Langevin	Sewell
Cleaver	Larsen (WA)	Sherman
Clyburn	Larson (CT)	Sherrill
Cohen	Lawrence	Sires
Connolly	Lawson (FL)	Slotkin
Cooper	Lee (CA)	Smith (WA)
Correa	Lee (NV)	Soto
Costa	Leger Fernandez	Spanberger
Courtney	Levin (CA)	Speier
Craig	Levin (MI)	Stansbury
Crist	Lieu	Stanton
Crow	Lofgren	Stevens
Cuellar	Lowenthal	Strickland
Davids (KS)	Luria	Suozzi
Davis, Danny K.	Lynch	Swalwell
Dean	Malinowski	Takano
DeFazio	Maloney,	Thompson (CA)
DeGette	Carolyn B.	Thompson (MS)
DeLauro	Maloney, Sean	Titus
DelBene	Manning	Tlaib
Delgado	Matsui	Tonko
Demings	McBath	Torres (CA)
DeSaulnier	McCollum	Torres (NY)
Deutch	McEachin	Trahan
Dingell	McGovern	Trone
Doggett	McNerney	Underwood
Doyle, Michael F.	Meeke	Vargas
Escobar	Meng	Veasey
Eshoo	Mfume	Vela
Espallat	Moore (WI)	Velázquez
Evans	Morele	Wasserman
Fletcher	Moulton	Schultz
Foster	Mrvan	Waters
Frankel, Lois	Murphy (FL)	Watson Coleman
Gallego	Napolitano	Welch
Garamendi	Neal	Wexton
Garcia (IL)	Neguse	Wild
Garcia (TX)	Newman	Williams (GA)
	Norcross	Wilson (FL)
	O'Halleran	Yarmuth

NAYS—203

Allen	Buck	Davidson
Armstrong	Bucshon	Davis, Rodney
Arrington	Budd	DesJarlais
Babin	Burchett	Diaz-Balart
Bacon	Burgess	Donalds
Baird	Calvert	Duncan
Balderson	Cammack	Dunn
Banks	Carl	Emmer
Barr	Carter (GA)	Estes
Bentz	Carter (TX)	Fallon
Bergman	Cawthorn	Feenstra
Bice (OK)	Chabot	Ferguson
Biggs	Cline	Fischbach
Bilirakis	Cloud	Fitzgerald
Bishop (NC)	Clyde	Fitzpatrick
Boehert	Cole	Fleischmann
Bost	Comer	Fortenberry
Brady	Crawford	Fox
Brooks	Crenshaw	Franklin, C.
Buchanan	Curtis	Scott

Fulcher	Kustoff	Rogers (AL)
Gaetz	LaHood	Rogers (KY)
Gallagher	LaMalfa	Rose
Garbarino	Lamborn	Rosendale
Garcia (CA)	Latta	Rouzer
Gibbs	LaTurner	Roy
Jimenez	Lesko	Rutherford
Gohmert	Letlow	Salazar
Gonzales, Tony	Long	Scalise
Gonzalez (OH)	Lucas	Schweikert
Good (VA)	Luetkemeyer	Scott, Austin
Gooden (TX)	Mace	Sessions
Gosar	Malliotakis	Simpson
Granger	Mann	Smith (MO)
Graves (LA)	Massie	Smith (NE)
Graves (MO)	Mast	Smith (NJ)
Green (TN)	McCarthy	Smucker
Greene (GA)	McCaul	Spartz
Grothman	McClain	Staubert
Guest	McClintock	Steel
Guthrie	McKinley	Stefanik
Hagedorn	Meijer	Steil
Harris	Meuser	Steube
Harshbarger	Miller (IL)	Stewart
Hartzler	Miller (WV)	Taylor
Hern	Miller-Meeks	Tenney
Herrell	Moolenaar	Thompson (PA)
Herrera Beutler	Mooney	Tiffany
Hice (GA)	Moore (AL)	Timmons
Higgins (LA)	Moore (UT)	Turner
Hill	Mullin	Upton
Hinson	Murphy (NC)	Valadao
Hollingsworth	Nehls	Van Doren
Hudson	Newhouse	Van Dyne
Huizenga	Norman	Wagner
Issa	Nunes	Walberg
Jackson	Obernolte	Walorski
Jacobs (NY)	Owens	Waltz
Johnson (LA)	Palazzo	Weber (TX)
Johnson (OH)	Palmer	Webster (FL)
Johnson (SD)	Pence	Wenstrup
Jordan	Perry	Westerman
Joyce (OH)	Pfuger	Williams (TX)
Joyce (PA)	Posey	Wilson (SC)
Katko	Reed	Wittman
Keller	Reschenthaler	Womack
Kelly (MS)	Rice (SC)	Young
Kim (CA)	Rodgers (WA)	Zeldin

#### NOT VOTING—10

Aderholt	Harder (CA)	McHenry
Amodei	Kelly (PA)	Nadler
Cheney	Kinzinger	
Griffith	Loudermilk	

□ 1901

So the previous question was ordered. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

#### MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Barragan	Hoyer (Brown)	Ocasio-Cortez
(Gallego)	Johnson (TX)	(Bowman)
Beyer (Connolly)	(Jeffries)	Owens (Stewart)
Cardenas	Kirkpatrick	Payne (Pallone)
(Gomez)	(Stanton)	Porter (Wexton)
DeSaulnier	Langevin	Roybal-Allard
(Thompson	(Courtney)	(Escobar)
(CA))	Lawson (FL)	Ruiz (Aguilar)
Doggett (Raskin)	(Evans)	Rush
Espallat	Lieu (Raskin)	(Underwood)
(Jeffries)	Lowenthal	Sewell (DelBene)
Fleischmann	(Huffman)	Sires (Pallone)
(Bilirakis)	Lynch (Trahan)	Sherrill
McEachin		(Pallone)
(GA)	(Wexton)	Vargas (Correa)
Gottheimer	Meng (Clark	Velázquez
(Panetta)	(MA))	(Clarke (NY))
Green (TX)	Mfume (Evans)	Wilson (FL)
(Cleaver)	Mullin (Lucas)	(Hayes)
Grijalva (Garcia	Napolitano	Welch (McGov-
(IL))	(Correa)	ern)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. RESCHENTHALER. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 216, nays 206, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 158]

YEAS—216

Adams	Golden	O'Halleran
Aguilar	Gomez	Ocasio-Cortez
Allred	Gonzalez,	Omar
Auchincloss	Vicente	Pallone
Axne	Gottheimer	Panetta
Barragán	Green, Al (TX)	Pappas
Bass	Grijalva	Pascarell
Beatty	Harder (CA)	Payne
Bera	Hayes	Perlmutter
Beyer	Higgins (NY)	Peters
Bishop (GA)	Himes	Phillips
Blumenauer	Horsford	Pingree
Blunt Rochester	Houlihan	Pocan
Bonamici	Hoyer	Porter
Bourdeaux	Huffman	Pressley
Bowman	Jackson Lee	Price (NC)
Boyle, Brendan	Jacobs (CA)	Quigley
F.	Jayapal	Raskin
Brown	Jeffries	Rice (NY)
Brownley	Johnson (GA)	Ross
Bush	Johnson (TX)	Roybal-Allard
Bustos	Jones	Ruiz
Butterfield	Kahele	Ruppersberger
Carbajal	Kaptur	Rush
Cárdenas	Keating	Ryan
Carson	Kelly (IL)	Sánchez
Carter (LaA)	Khan	Sarbanes
Cartwright	Kildee	Scanlon
Case	Kilmer	Schakowsky
Casten	Kim (NJ)	Schiff
Castor (FL)	Kind	Schneider
Castro (TX)	Kirkpatrick	Schrier
Chu	Krishnamoorthi	Scott (VA)
Cicilline	Kuster	Scott, David
Clark (MA)	Lamb	Sewell
Clarke (NY)	Langevin	Sherman
Cleaver	Larsen (WA)	Sherrill
Clyburn	Lawrence	Sires
Cohen	Lawson (FL)	Slotkin
Connolly	Lee (CA)	Smith (WA)
Cooper	Lee (NV)	Soto
Correa	Leger Fernandez	Speier
Costa	Levin (CA)	Stansbury
Courtney	Levin (MI)	Stanton
Craig	Lieu	Stevens
Crist	Lofgren	Strickland
Crow	Lowenthal	Suozzi
Cuellar	Luria	Swaiwell
Davids (KS)	Lynch	Takano
Davis, Danny K.	Malinowski	Thompson (CA)
Dean	Maloney,	Thompson (MS)
DeFazio	Carolyn B.	Titus
DeGette	Maloney, Sean	Tlaib
DeLauro	Manning	Tonko
DelBene	Matsui	Torres (CA)
Delgado	McBath	Torres (NY)
Demings	McCollum	Trahan
DeSaulnier	McEachin	Trone
Deutch	McGovern	Underwood
Dingell	McNerney	Vargas
Doggett	Meeke	Veasey
Doyle, Michael	Meng	Vela
F.	Mfume	Velázquez
Escobar	Moore (WI)	Wasserman
Eshoo	Morelle	Schultz
Espallat	Moulton	Waters
Evans	Mrvan	Watson Coleman
Fletcher	Murphy (FL)	Welch
Foster	Nadler	Wexton
Frankel, Lois	Napolitano	Wild
Galleo	Neal	Williams (GA)
Garamendi	Neguse	Wilson (FL)
Garcia (IL)	Newman	Yarmuth
Garcia (TX)	Norcross	

NAYS—206

Allen	Bost	Cline
Armstrong	Brady	Cloud
Arrington	Brooks	Clyde
Babin	Buchanan	Cole
Bacon	Buck	Comer
Baird	Bucshon	Crawford
Balderson	Budd	Crenshaw
Banks	Burchett	Curtis
Barr	Burgess	Davidson
Bentz	Calvert	Davis, Rodney
Bergman	Cammack	DesJarlais
Bice (OK)	Carl	Diaz-Balart
Biggs	Carter (GA)	Donalds
Bilirakis	Carter (TX)	Duncan
Bishop (NC)	Cawthorn	Dunn
Boebert	Chabot	Emmer

Estes	Jordan	Reschenthaler
Fallon	Joyce (OH)	Rice (SC)
Feenstra	Joyce (PA)	Rodgers (WA)
Ferguson	Katko	Rogers (AL)
Fischbach	Keller	Rogers (KY)
Fitzgerald	Kelly (MS)	Rose
Fitzpatrick	Kim (CA)	Rosendale
Fleischmann	Kinzinger	Rouzer
Fortenberry	Kustoff	Roy
Fox	LaHood	Rutherford
Franklin, C.	LaMalfa	Salazar
Scott	Lamborn	Scalise
Fulcher	Latta	Schrader
Gaetz	LaTurner	Schweikert
Gallagher	Lesko	Scott, Austin
Garbarino	Letlow	Sessions
Garcia (CA)	Long	Simpson
Gibbs	Lucas	Smith (MO)
Gimenez	Luetkemeyer	Smith (NE)
Gohmert	Mace	Smith (NJ)
Gonzales, Tony	Maliotakis	Smucker
Gonzalez (OH)	Mann	Spanberger
Good (VA)	Massie	Spartz
Gooden (TX)	Mast	Staubert
Gosar	McCarthy	Steel
Granger	McCauley	Stefanik
Graves (LA)	McClain	Steil
Graves (MO)	McClintock	Steube
Green (TN)	McHenry	Stewart
Greene (GA)	McKinley	Taylor
Grothman	Meijer	Tenney
Guest	Meuser	Thompson (PA)
Guthrie	Miller (IL)	Tiffany
Hagedorn	Miller (WV)	Timmons
Harris	Miller-Meeks	Turner
Harshbarger	Moolenaar	Upton
Hartzler	Mooney	Valadao
Hern	Moore (AL)	Van Drew
Herrell	Moore (UT)	Van Deyne
Herrera Beutler	Mullin	Wagner
Hice (GA)	Nehls	Walberg
Higgins (LA)	Newhouse	Walorski
Hill	Norman	Waltz
Hinson	Nunes	Weber (TX)
Hollingsworth	Oberholte	Webster (FL)
Hudson	Owens	Wenstrup
Huizenga	Palazzo	Westerman
Issa	Palmer	Williams (TX)
Jackson	Pence	Wilson (SC)
Jacobs (NY)	Perry	Wittman
Johnson (LA)	Pfleger	Womack
Johnson (OH)	Posey	Young
Johnson (SD)	Reed	Zeldin

NOT VOTING—8

Aderholt	Griffith	Loudermilk
Amodei	Kelly (PA)	Murphy (NC)
Cheney	Larson (CT)	

□ 1923

Mr. MALINOWSKI changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Barragán	Hoyer (Brown)	Ocasio-Cortez
(Galleo)	Johnson (TX)	(Bowman)
Beyer (Connolly)	(Jeffries)	Owens (Stewart)
Cárdenas	Kirkpatrick	Payne (Pallone)
(Gomez)	(Stanton)	Porter (Wexton)
DeSaulnier	Langevin	Roybal-Allard
(Thompson	(Courtney)	(Escobar)
(CA))	Lawson (FL)	Ruiz (Aguilar)
Doggett (Raskin)	(Evans)	Rush
Espallat	Lieu (Raskin)	(Underwood)
(Jeffries)	Lowenthal	Sewell (DelBene)
Fleischmann	(Huffman)	Sires (Pallone)
(Bilirakis)	Lynch (Trahan)	Sherrill
Gaetz (Greene	McEachin	(Pallone)
((GA))	(Wexton)	Vargas (Correa)
Gottheimer	Meng (Clark	Velazquez
(Panetta)	(MA))	(Clarke (NY))
Green (TX)	Mfume (Evans)	Wilson (FL)
(Cleaver)	Mullin (Lucas)	(Hayes)
Grijalva (Garcia	Napolitano	Welch
(IL))	(Correa)	(McGovern)

#### PROVIDING FOR BUDGET ALLOCATIONS FOR THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 7 of House Resolution 473, H. Res. 467 is hereby adopted.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 467

*Resolved,*

#### SECTION 1. BUDGET MATTERS.

(a) FISCAL YEAR 2022.—For the purpose of enforcing the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 for fiscal year 2022, this resolution shall apply in the House of Representatives in the same manner as for a concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2022.

(b) BUDGET ALLOCATIONS.—The chair of the Committee on the Budget shall submit a statement for publication in the Congressional Record as soon as practicable containing committee allocations for the Committee on Appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for new discretionary budget authority of \$1,506,027,000,000, and the outlays flowing therefrom, and for current law mandatory budget authority and outlays, for the purpose of enforcing section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(c) ADDITIONAL MATTER.—The statement referred to in subsection (b) may also include for fiscal year 2022 the matter contained in the provisions referred to in section 2(a).

(d) ADJUSTMENTS.—The chair of the Committee on the Budget may adjust the allocations included in the statement referred to in subsection (b) to reflect changes resulting from the Congressional Budget Office's updates to its baseline.

(e) APPLICABILITY OF SECTION 251 ADJUSTMENTS TO DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS.—Except as expressly provided otherwise, the adjustments provided by section 251(b) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 shall not apply to allocations established pursuant to this resolution.

(f) EMERGENCY REQUIREMENTS.—(1) If a bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making appropriations for discretionary amounts contains a provision providing new budget authority and outlays or reducing revenue, and a designation of such provision as an emergency requirement, the chair of the Committee on the Budget shall not count the budgetary effects of such provision for any purpose in the House.

(2)(A) A proposal to strike a designation under paragraph (1) shall be excluded from an evaluation of budgetary effects for any purpose in the House.

(B) An amendment offered under subparagraph (A) that also proposes to reduce each amount appropriated or otherwise made available by the pending measure that is not required to be appropriated or otherwise made available shall be in order at any point in the reading of the pending measure.

(g) ADJUSTMENT FOR DISASTER RELIEF.—The chair of the Committee on the Budget may adjust the allocations included in the statement referred to in subsection (b) as follows:

(1) IN GENERAL.—If a bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report makes discretionary appropriations that Congress designates as being for disaster relief, the adjustment for fiscal year 2022 shall be the total of such appropriations for fiscal year 2022 designated as being for disaster relief, but not to exceed the amount equal to the total amount calculated for fiscal year 2022 in accordance with the formula in section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 except

that such formula shall be applied by substituting “fiscal years 2012 through 2022” for “fiscal years 2012 through 2021”.

(2) **DEFINITION.**—As used in this subsection, the term “disaster relief” means activities carried out pursuant to a determination under section 102(2) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5122(2)).

(h) **ADJUSTMENT FOR WILDFIRE SUPPRESSION.**—The chair of the Committee on the Budget may adjust the allocations included in the statement referred to in subsection (b) as follows:

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—If a bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making discretionary appropriations for fiscal year 2022 specifies an amount for wildfire suppression operations in the Wildland Fire Management accounts at the Department of Agriculture or the Department of the Interior, then the adjustment shall be the amount of additional new budget authority specified in such measure as being for wildfire suppression operations for fiscal year 2022, but shall not exceed \$2,450,000,000.

(2) **DEFINITIONS.**—As used in this subsection, the terms “additional new budget authority” and “wildfire suppression operations” have the meanings specified in subclauses (I) and (II), respectively, of section 251(b)(2)(F)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 901(b)(2)(F)(ii)(I) and (II)).

(i) **ADJUSTMENT FOR INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE TAX ENFORCEMENT.**—The chair of the Committee on the Budget may adjust the allocations included in the statement referred to in subsection (b) as follows:

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—If a bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making discretionary appropriations for fiscal year 2022 specifies an amount for tax enforcement activities, including tax compliance to address the Federal tax gap, in the Enforcement account and the Operations Support account of the Internal Revenue Service of the Department of the Treasury, then the adjustment shall be the additional new budget authority provided in such measure for such purpose, but shall not exceed \$417,000,000.

(2) **DEFINITION.**—As used in this subsection, the term “additional new budget authority” means the amount provided for fiscal year 2022, in excess of \$9,141,000,000, in a bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report and specified for tax enforcement activities, including tax compliance to address the Federal tax gap, of the Internal Revenue Service.

(j) **ADJUSTMENT FOR HEALTH CARE FRAUD AND ABUSE CONTROL.**—The chair of the Committee on the Budget may adjust the allocations included in the statement referred to in subsection (b) as follows:

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—If a bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making discretionary appropriations for fiscal year 2022 specifies an amount for the health care fraud abuse control program at the Department of Health and Human Services (75–8393–0–7–571), then the adjustment shall be the amount of additional new budget authority specified in such measure for such program for fiscal year 2022, but shall not exceed \$556,000,000.

(2) **DEFINITION.**—As used in this subsection, the term “additional new budget authority” means the amount provided for fiscal year 2022, in excess of \$317,000,000, in a bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making discretionary appropriations and specified to pay for the costs of the health care fraud and abuse control program.

(k) **ADJUSTMENT FOR CONTINUING DISABILITY REVIEWS AND REDETERMINATIONS.**—The chair of the Committee on the Budget

may adjust the allocations included in the statement referred to in subsection (b) as follows:

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—If a bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report making discretionary appropriations for fiscal year 2022 specifies an amount for continuing disability reviews under titles II and XVI of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 401 et seq., 1381 et seq.), for the cost associated with conducting redeterminations of eligibility under title XVI of the Social Security Act, for the cost of co-operative disability investigation units, and for the cost associated with the prosecution of fraud in the programs and operations of the Social Security Administration by Special Assistant United States Attorneys, then the adjustment shall be the additional new budget authority specified in such measure for such expenses for fiscal year 2022, but shall not exceed \$1,435,000,000.

(2) **DEFINITIONS.**—As used in this subsection—

(A) the term “continuing disability reviews” means continuing disability reviews under sections 221(i) and 1614(a)(4) of the Social Security Act, including work-related continuing disability reviews to determine whether earnings derived from services demonstrate an individual’s ability to engage in substantial gainful activity;

(B) the term “redetermination” means redetermination of eligibility under sections 1611(c)(1) and 1614(a)(3)(H) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1382(c)(1), 1382(c)(3)(H)); and

(C) the term “additional new budget authority” means the amount provided for fiscal year 2022, in excess of \$273,000,000, in a bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report and specified to pay for the costs of continuing disability reviews, redeterminations, co-operative disability investigation units, and fraud prosecutions under the heading “Limitation on Administrative Expenses” for the Social Security Administration.

#### SEC. 2. APPLICATION.

(a) **ALLOCATIONS.**—Upon submission of the statement referred to in section 1(b), all references to allocations in “this concurrent resolution” in sections 4002, 4003, and 4004 of the Senate Concurrent Resolution 5 (117th Congress) shall be treated for all purposes in the House of Representatives as references to the allocations contained in the statement referred to in section 1(b), as adjusted in accordance with this resolution or any Act.

(b) **DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATION ADJUSTMENTS.**—The chair of the Committee on the Budget may make appropriate budgetary adjustments of new budget authority and the outlays flowing therefrom pursuant to the adjustment authorities provided by section 1.

#### SEC. 3. LIMITATION ON ADVANCE APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in subsection (b), any general appropriation bill or bill or joint resolution continuing appropriations, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, may not provide an advance appropriation.

(b) **EXCEPTIONS.**—An advance appropriation may be provided for programs, activities, or accounts identified in lists submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the chair of the Committee on the Budget—

(1) for fiscal year 2023, under the heading “Accounts Identified for Advance Appropriations” in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$28,852,000,000 in new budget authority, and for fiscal year 2024, accounts separately identified under the same heading; and

(2) for fiscal year 2023, under the heading “Veterans Accounts Identified for Advance Appropriations”.

(c) **DEFINITION.**—The term “advance appropriation” means any new discretionary budget authority provided in a general appropriation bill or bill or joint resolution continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2022, or any amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that first becomes available following fiscal year 2022.

#### SEC. 4. EXPIRATION.

The provisions of this resolution shall expire upon the adoption of a concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2022 by the House of Representatives and the Senate.

#### COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, June 14, 2021.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,  
*The Speaker, House of Representatives,*  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on June 14, 2021, at 1:42 p.m.:

That the Senate passed S. 1511.  
That the Senate agreed to without amendment H.J. Res. 27.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

CHERYL L. JOHNSON,  
*Clerk.*

#### TRIUMPH INCORPORATED PROVIDES QUALITY CHILDCARE

(Mr. AUCHINCLOSS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of investing in our care economy.

Recently, I visited Triumph Incorporated, a Head Start program in the city of Taunton in my district. Triumph provides low-cost and high-quality early education and childcare for children in our community.

Senator WARREN and I heard from parents about the impact Triumph made on their lives. In addition to caring for their children, the facility provided a space for community and friendship for young families. From kindergarten readiness to nurturing children with developmental differences, the educators and administrators at Triumph show up for those in need.

Every family in America deserves access to high-quality, affordable, and accessible early childhood education and childcare. By investing in caregiving, we will help Americans get back to work, create good-paying jobs, and build an economy that works for everyone.

□ 1930

#### RECOGNIZING BECKY AMES

(Mr. WEBER of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the outstanding work of Mayor Becky Ames, the 41st mayor of Beaumont, Texas.

Since being elected, Mayor Becky Ames has spearheaded several initiatives to better the Beaumont area, such as establishing the One Stop Shop in city hall to help businesses and homeowners with their various needs.

Becky has also helped develop the 311 call centers to help residents with non-emergency issues.

Mayor Ames' most significant contributions to our district include the emergency preparation and management before and after several tropical storms and hurricanes that have impacted Beaumont. Mayor Ames' experience and leadership during these storms were instrumental to recovery efforts and restoring Beaumont's infrastructure. I have seen them up close and personal.

I recognize and I thank Mayor Becky Ames for her many years of selfless service to Beaumont and our 14th Congressional District of Texas.

Madam Speaker, I congratulate Becky on her well-earned retirement.

#### RECOGNIZING SHERIFF CRAIG NOBLES

(Mr. CARTER of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Sheriff Craig Nobles of Long County, Georgia, for his heroic actions saving 22 dogs on May 24, 2021.

Sheriff Nobles was responding to a brush fire and discovered 22 dogs tied to trees in the wood line. After containing the scene, first responders successfully saved all 22 dogs that are now safe and healthy.

The First Congressional District is fortunate to have Sheriff Nobles serving and protecting not only the people in the community, but man's best friend as well.

After seeing the faces of the 22 dogs, I am thankful for the first responders who rescued these dogs that are now able to find a loving home.

I am proud to rise today to congratulate Sheriff Nobles, the Long County Sheriff's Office, and the Long County Fire Department for their great work in saving these precious animals.

#### RECOGNIZING CHASE GROGAN

(Ms. FOXX asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, recently, my friend Jean Donaldson was driving home late one afternoon and had a tire blow out.

Jean stopped in the parking lot of the business Clean & Dry, where Chase Grogan, an employee of the business, noticed her plight and offered to help.

Despite it being near quitting time, Chase insisted on helping Jean and pro-

ceeded to change her tire so that she could get home. Jean was, of course, grateful and offered compensation, which he declined.

We often come to the floor to praise people who have done extraordinary acts, and we should continue to do that. However, it is good for us to acknowledge all the Chase Grogans of the world who, every day, do extraordinary acts of kindness with little recognition.

By acknowledging Mr. Grogan, we are acknowledging all who do those kindnesses every day.

#### CONGRATULATING VICKI CHRISTIANSEN

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate and congratulate USDA Forest Service Chief Vicki Christiansen on her recently announced retirement.

Chief Christiansen has dedicated 40 years as a professional forester, wildland firefighter, and land manager.

I have had the great privilege of working with Vicki and appreciated her visit to the Allegheny National Forest.

While visiting, it was made clear her passion for problem-solving, connecting people with their natural resources, and her commitment to local collaboration.

The ANF is Pennsylvania's only national forest, and it plays a vital role in our communities throughout the region.

Vicki's work as USDA Forest Service chief focused on saved natural resources in ways that promote lasting economic, ecological, and social vitality for all communities.

Madam Speaker, I thank Vicki Christiansen for her leadership, dedication, passion, and advocacy for our Nation's national forests in rural areas. May she enjoy her retirement.

#### RECOGNIZING FLAG DAY

(Mr. LAMALFA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LAMALFA. Madam Speaker, today we celebrate the adoption of the stars and stripes as the official flag of our Nation. In 1777, six years before the end of the Revolutionary War, is when it was adopted by Congress.

Over the past year, however, we have seen a constant stream of disrespect for our stars and stripes.

We expect the flag to perhaps be beaten and burned on the streets of Beijing or in the Middle East or other cities of our global adversaries, but we do not expect that to happen within the United States.

This past year, we have all fought against the raising of political flags in

military bases and atop our embassies and consulates. Our flag is the only flag that belongs above those buildings.

Our flag is a symbol of hope and unity.

I hope today, of all days, we can remember who fought to raise the flag and why.

#### REAFFIRMING TRANSATLANTIC SOLIDARITY

(Ms. KAPTUR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Speaker, as co-chair of the bipartisan Congressional Ukraine Caucus, I rise to reaffirm transatlantic solidarity in advance of President Biden's meeting with Russian dictator Vladimir Putin.

I am so thankful to President Biden, who is personally committed to liberty in Ukraine. I was proud to travel with him and Senator McCain to Ukraine in 2015, for President Poroshenko's inauguration.

As President Biden knows well, Vladimir Putin is an enemy of liberty. Ukraine faces its seventh year of brutal Russian aggression that has led to over 14,000 deaths. Putin's thugs gunned down liberty defenders like Boris Nemtsov and so many more freedom lovers.

Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD Amnesty International's deeply troubling human rights report on Russia.

#### RUSSIA

Russian Federation  
Head of state: Vladimir Putin  
Head of government: Mikhail Mishustin  
(replaced Dmitry Medvedev in January)

The COVID-19 pandemic exposed chronic under-resourcing in health care. The authorities used the pandemic as a pretext to continue the crackdown on all dissent, including through amendments to a vaguely worded law on "fake news" and tightening restrictions on public gatherings. Peaceful protesters, human rights defenders and civic and political activists faced arrest and prosecution. Persecution of Jehovah's Witnesses intensified. Torture remained endemic, as did near total impunity for perpetrators. The right to a fair trial was routinely violated while legal amendments resulted in a further reduction in judicial independence. Reports of domestic violence rose sharply during COVID-19 lockdown measures, although the draft law on domestic violence remained stalled in Parliament. LGBTI people continued to face discrimination and persecution. Thousands of labour migrants lost their jobs during the pandemic but were unable to leave because of border closures. Evidence emerged to corroborate allegations of war crimes by Russian forces in Syria.

#### BACKGROUND

The economic downturn, underpinned by falling oil prices, dwindling investment and foreign sanctions, and exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, led to a further impoverishment of a growing proportion of the population. Discontent widened, with a slow but steady increase in protests. The government continually faced, and ignored, mounting allegations of corruption at all levels. Measures announced by President Vladimir Putin and his government, like extended fully paid leave for all workers in response to COVID-19, failed to address people's broader concerns.

The authorities introduced multiple amendments to the Constitution, with the apparent purpose of removing legal restrictions on President Putin's participation in future presidential elections.

Russia maintained a strong influence on its immediate neighbours, and its occupation of Crimea and other territories continued.

#### RIGHT TO HEALTH

The COVID-19 pandemic placed further strain on the health care system, exposing chronic under-resourcing. A shortage of hospital beds, key protective and medical equipment and medications, together with the delayed wages of health workers, were frequently reported across the country. Official and independent numbers on infection and mortality rates varied greatly, indicating government under-reporting.

#### Health workers

Whistle-blowers from among health workers and other groups faced reprisals, including disciplinary measures and prosecution for "fake news".

Doctor Tatyana Revva was arbitrarily reprimanded and threatened with dismissal after she repeatedly complained about the shortage and inadequacy of protective equipment. Police considered and dismissed "fake news" allegations against her following a complaint from the hospital's head doctor.

#### Prison conditions

Health care and sanitary provisions in penitentiary institutions remained inadequate and further exacerbated by the pandemic. Although the authorities implemented restrictive and additional sanitary measures, they did not take measures to reduce the prison population. Official COVID-19 figures in custody were considered unreliable by independent monitors.

#### FREEDOM OF ASSEMBLY

Freedom of peaceful assembly remained constrained with further restrictions introduced in December. The rules relating to public assemblies and single-person pickets were further restricted in response to the pandemic, and some regions banned them outright. Public protests were typically small but regular, despite reprisals. There was a sharp increase in the numbers of single picketers arrested and prosecuted.

On 15 July, over a hundred peaceful protesters against constitutional changes were arbitrarily arrested and at least three severely beaten by the police in Moscow. Dozens were heavily fined or detained for five to 14 days.

The 9 July arrest of Sergey Furgal, who in 2018 had defeated the pro-Kremlin candidate to be elected Governor in the Far East Khabarovsk Region, prompted weekly peaceful mass protests in Khabarovsk as well as solidarity protests across Russia. Unusually, tens of thousands were allowed to march repeatedly in Khabarovsk before police made the first arrests on 18 July. On 10 October, police dispersed the protest for the first time, arresting at least 25 people, with at least five later sentenced to several days in detention. The protests in Khabarovsk were continuing at year's end.

In December, peaceful protester Konstantin Kotov was released following his imprisonment in 2019 for "repeated violation" of regulations on public assemblies. In January, the Constitutional Court had ordered a review of his case, and in April, the Moscow City Court reduced his sentence from four years to 18 months. Others prosecuted for the same offence included political activist Yulia Galyamina, who was given a two-year conditional sentence in December, activist Vyacheslav Egorov standing trial in Kolomna, and protester Aleksandr Prikhodko from Khabarovsk. In December, Aleksandr Prikhodko's case was dropped.

While police routinely used excessive and unnecessary force against protesters, they also allowed anti-protester violence by other groups. In Kushtau, Bashkiria, peaceful environmental activists who opposed a local mining project were repeatedly assaulted, with impunity, by private security staff, occasionally operating alongside police. Late on 9 August, around 30 private security guards and around 100 masked men attacked a camp of 10 environmental activists. Police were called but did not intervene. This triggered further local protests which forced the closure of the mining project in late August.

#### FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION

Restrictions on freedom of expression continued. On 1 April, amendments to the so-called "fake news" law, first passed in 2019, criminalized dissemination of "knowingly false information about circumstances posing a threat to the lives and security of citizens and/or about the government's actions to protect the population." Individuals face up to five years' imprisonment if dissemination of information leads to bodily harm or death, with hefty fines for the media. Hundreds of people were fined under administrative proceedings, and at least 37 faced criminal proceedings under this law, many of them critical civil activists, journalists or bloggers. At least five media outlets were prosecuted. The newspaper Novaya Gazeta and its chief editor were fined twice, in August and September, for publications about COVID-19 and ordered to delete respective articles online.

#### Journalists

Harassment, prosecution and physical attacks against journalists continued. On 30 June, police in Saint Petersburg assaulted reporter David Frenkel at a polling station and broke his arm. On 15 October, a journalist from Khabarovsk, Sergei Plotnikov, was abducted by masked men, driven to the woods, beaten and subjected to a mock execution. He reported the incident to the police once released but by year's end, he had not been informed about any investigation.

A journalist from Nizhniy Novgorod, Irina Slavina, faced routine harassment by the authorities. On 1 October, her home was raided and searched, and police summoned her as a witness in a criminal case against a local activist under the "undesirable organizations" law. On 2 October, she died after self-immolating in protest in front of the regional police headquarters.

On 6 July, a military court in Pskov convicted journalist Svetlana Prokopieva of "public justification of terrorism" and fined her RUB500,000 (US\$6,300) for her public comments on repressive policies that may have motivated a 17-year-old to blow himself up near the Federal Security Service building in Arkhangelsk.

#### Internet

Censorship of the internet continued. In June, the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) in Vladimir Kharitonov v. Russia and three other cases ruled that internet-blocking measures were "excessive and arbitrary" and violated the right to impart and receive information. A court in Moscow fined Google RUB1.5 million (US\$18,899) in August and RUB3 million (US\$40,580) in December for its search engine listing "dangerous content" banned by Russian authorities. In December, President Putin signed a law introducing sanctions on foreign internet platforms for blocking Russian media content. Another law passed in December introduced imprisonment for libel committed via the internet.

#### Repression of dissent

Opposition activists and other dissenting voices faced severe reprisals. As part of the

politically motivated criminal case against opposition leader Alexei Navalny's AntiCorruption Fund, 126 bank accounts belonging to his associates were frozen in January, followed by criminal and civil libel cases against Alexei Navalny and others. On 20 August, Alexei Navalny was taken ill on a flight from Tomsk. He was urgently hospitalized, and later flown to Germany where he was diagnosed with poisoning by a military-grade nerve agent. The Russian authorities failed to investigate the poisoning.

Siberian shaman Aleksandr Gabyshev, who had vowed to "purge" President Putin from the Kremlin, was on 12 May confined to a psychiatric hospital after he refused to be tested for COVID-19. He was discharged on 22 July following criticism in Russia and abroad.

In June, political blogger Nikolay Platoshkin was placed under house arrest on criminal charges of "calls to mass disturbances" and dissemination of "knowingly false information" for planning a peaceful protest against constitutional amendments.

#### HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS

Harassment, prosecution, and physical attacks against human rights defenders remained commonplace.

Activists Alexandra Koroleva, in Kaliningrad, and Semyon Simonov, in Sochi, were charged and faced possible imprisonment for non-payment of arbitrary and heavy fines by their respective NGOs.

Journalist Elena Milashina and lawyer Marina Dubrovina were assaulted by a mob in a hotel in Grozny, Chechnya, on 6 February. A formal investigation started in March but was manifestly ineffective. Meanwhile, Chechen head Ramzan Kadyrov issued thinly veiled death threats against Elena Milashina, with impunity.

Lawyer Mikhail Benyash's appeal against his criminal conviction—which could lead to disbarment—started in October and was still ongoing at year's end.

#### FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION

Laws on "foreign agents" and "undesirable organizations" were actively used to smear independent NGOs, deprive them of funding and severely penalize their members. In December, further draconian legislative changes were signed into law, including to extend the "foreign agents" provisions to NGOs staff, unregistered groups and individuals.

In April, the education NGO Projectoria was forced to register as a "foreign agent" to avoid fines while its foreign donor, Project Harmony, was declared "undesirable".

In October, activist Yana Antonova from Krasnodar was sentenced to 240 hours of forced labour for association with an "undesirable organization", re-posting Open Russia-branded materials online and taking part in single person pickets. She was subsequently fined again under new administrative proceedings.

#### FREEDOM OF RELIGION AND BELIEF

The prosecution of Jehovah's Witnesses under "extremism" charges escalated, including in occupied Crimea, with a growing number of convictions, and longer sentences. At year's end, 362 people were under investigation or standing trial, 39 had been convicted and six were imprisoned. Artem Gerasimov, for example, was sentenced on appeal in June to six years' imprisonment and a fine of RUB400,000 (US\$5,144) by the de facto Supreme Court of Crimea.

#### TORTURE AND OTHER ILL-TREATMENT

Torture and other ill-treatment remained pervasive, and the number of perpetrators convicted was negligible. Prosecutions were typically for "abuse of authority" and resulted in lenient sentences.

Twelve former prison officers from Yaroslavl colony were sentenced to up to four years and three months' imprisonment after a leaked video showed an inmate being beaten in 2017. Six of them were immediately released on account of time already spent in detention. The former head and deputy head of the colony were acquitted.

#### UNFAIR TRIALS

Violations of the right to a fair trial remained common. Detainees were denied meetings with their lawyers and a number of trials continued to be closed to the public, with the COVID-19 pandemic being often abusively used as a justification.

In February and June respectively, seven young men from Penza, and two from Saint Petersburg, received sentences of up to 18 years' imprisonment under trumped-up terrorism charges over their purported involvement with a non-existent organization called "Network". Numerous allegations of torture and other ill-treatment, and of fabrication of evidence, were ignored.

Constitutional and legislative amendments further eroded the right to a fair trial, including by giving the President power to nominate the judges of the Constitutional and Supreme Courts, and initiate the appointment of all federal judges and dismissal of senior federal judges.

#### Counter-terrorism

Counterterrorism legislation was widely abused, often to target dissent.

Journalist Abdulmumin Gadzhiev, from Dagestan, remained in custody under fabricated charges of financing terrorism and participation in terrorist and extremist organizations. His trial started in November.

In occupied Crimea, allegations of membership of the Islamist organization Hizb-ut-Tahrir (labelled as a "terrorist" movement by Russia in 2003) were widely used to imprison ethnic Crimean Tatars. In June, Crimean human rights defender Emir-Usein Kuku lost the appeal against his 12-year prison sentence. In September, another Crimean human rights defender, Server Mustafayev, was sentenced to 14 years in prison.

In September, 19 men from Ufa, Bashkirta, convicted for alleged Hiz-ut-Tahrir membership and sentenced to between 10 and 24 years, lost their appeal, with one defendant's sentence reduced by a year.

#### VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS

Proposals to introduce legislation on domestic violence remained stalled in Parliament, while NGOs reported a sharp increase in domestic violence following COVID-19 lockdown measures.

In June, the ECtHR held a *Polshina v. Russia* that deficiencies in the legal system related to domestic violence violated the prohibitions of torture and discrimination. The Court underlined Russia's consistent failure to investigate abuse, and years-long tolerance of "a climate which was conducive to domestic violence".

#### RIGHTS OF LESBIAN, GAY, BISEXUAL, TRANSGENDER AND INTERSEX (LGBTI) PEOPLE

LGBTI people continued to face discrimination and persecution. Constitutional amendments redefined marriage as a "union between a man and woman", reinforcing existing limitations on same-sex couples.

LGBTI rights activist Yulia Tsvetkova was fined RUB75,000 (US\$1,014) for posting online her drawings in support of same-sex couples and faced other penalties, including ongoing prosecution for pornography relating to her body positive drawings featuring female genitalia.

#### MIGRANTS' RIGHTS

Over a third of foreign labour migrants reported having lost work owing to the COVID-19 pandemic, and thousands were stranded in Russia due to related border closures. In April, a presidential decree eased work permit and residency rules for mi-

grants and refugees, and temporarily suspended forcible returns of foreign and stateless individuals. Some regional authorities ceased temporary detention of migrants, although new decisions on forcible returns were also reported.

#### UNLAWFUL ATTACKS

Evidence including witness statements, videos, photographs and satellite imagery of seven air strikes against medical facilities and schools by Russian forces, and four by Syrian or Russian forces, between May 2019 and February 2020 in Syria, corroborated allegations of serious violations of international humanitarian law amounting to war crimes.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Speaker, a successful meeting with Putin can only be accomplished proceeding from a position of strength.

While I am deeply concerned the administration waived Nord Stream 2 sanctions, I am pleased President Biden invited President Zelensky to a White House visit. I am also grateful the administration announced \$150 million in security assistance to Ukraine.

This week, President Biden has an opportunity to pivot from the Trump administration's disastrous legacy that left the transatlantic relationship in tatters. The Congress and our caucus stand ready to work with the administration to counter Russian aggression by increasing Ukraine's security and democracy assistance.

Onward liberty. Onward Ukraine.

#### OFFERING SYMPATHY

(Ms. JACKSON LEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise as a fellow Texan to offer my deepest sympathy to my fellow congressional colleagues in the Austin area, to the local officials, and to all of those who suffered the brutality of the mass shooting in the last couple of days—14—and my deepest sympathy to the family of the deceased loved one, who mourns today.

Out of respect for his family, I will just simply say we mourn him, and we are saddened by his loss.

Madam Speaker, in Texas, the Governor just signed a permitless gun bill. All statistics suggest that this provides for a shopping spree of guns.

It is important for three things to happen for our Nation to raise its voices against gun violence and to begin to pass sensible gun safety laws, including my legislation for gun storage, universal background checks, closing the Charleston loophole, to prevent ghost guns, and banning assault weapons.

At the same time, we must raise up the specter of mental health services. But most of all, as I chair the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security, we must raise our voice against violence and actually deal with it and try to cease it. I believe America must do this.

#### CELEBRATING JUNETEENTH

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. JACOBS of California). Under the Speak-

er's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the subject of this Special Order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise this evening for the Congressional Black Caucus Special Order hour that deals with, of course, Juneteenth, a very special time that I am delighted—with the leadership of our chair, Congresswoman JOYCE BEATTY; and, of course, my coanchor, Congressman TORRES of New York—that we stand here to provide this kind of leadership for this Congress and for this Nation.

Let me extend my heartfelt appreciation for all of the leadership that have given us this time, including Speaker PELOSI and, of course, Leader HOYER, and to acknowledge the significance to African Americans as it relates to Juneteenth.

Coming from Texas, let me tell you that Juneteenth, a couple days from today, will be an amazing commemoration. We will be unveiling a mural in Galveston, where General Granger first came. I believe thousands will come. And if there will not be thousands, let you hear my voice: Thousands should come because what a historic moment.

What does Juneteenth mean?

It means an acknowledgment of those who were in bondage for over 200 years. The Emancipation Proclamation—which, by the way, for the 150th commemoration, because we had not finished our congressional work, I was actually here at midnight—which is when President Abraham Lincoln signed it at the National Archives. Looking at the original Emancipation Proclamation, what a sense of emotion.

But then to let you know that that did not free all of the slaves. Two years in bondage continued for those west of the Mississippi and many States until General Granger reached the shores of Galveston, still marked today in Texas, that said that you were free.

Can you imagine? Two extra years of bondage. Couldn't get out. Couldn't read a newspaper or hold up a message that had come from your relative that lived in Georgia. Couldn't do anything.

General Granger read these words of General Order Number 3, set off a joyous celebration of the freed men and women of Texas. I have no shame that it was called Jubilee. And there were a lot of picnics and what we called in the later years "red punch."



Don't diminish our celebration. Don't diminish that joy in the midst of sorrow.

How many died who could not see freedom?

Here are the words: "The people of Texas are informed that, in accordance with the Proclamation from the Executive of the United States, all slaves are free. This involves an absolute equality of rights and rights of property between former masters and slaves, and the connection heretofore existing between them becomes that between employer and hired laborer."

Now, the word was said that they were offered, the slaves: Don't worry about it, just stay on the plantations, and we will pay you.

I am grateful, but those courageous, but impoverished, without insight, without resources, without compensation, without recognition, they said in their own power: We are leaving the plantations.

And they migrated up this road called Emancipation Trail.

I am gratified that I was able to introduce such legislation where my Senate colleague, Senator CORNYN, joined me and now an Emancipation Trail has been established as law. It is now under study. It will be only the second commemoration of African-American history in this Nation. The Selma to Montgomery is the first, and now the Emancipation Trail that says: No, I was not going stay on the plantation; however, I was going to survive; whatever I had to place together, I was going to do it.

Then, of course, lo and behold, they found themselves—eight of them, freed slaves, put their money together and purchased the first park bought in the State of Texas by freed slaves or anyone. They called it Emancipation Park.

So that is why we are here to celebrate and to educate this idea of what it means to celebrate Juneteenth. I am delighted that we have introduced a resolution that is bipartisan. But the most exciting part about this is that I have introduced a bill that establishes Juneteenth as a national Federal holiday. Not removing any other holiday, but adding it to the list. Cosponsored by Senator MARKEY and Senator CORNYN, and bipartisan. Over 160 cosponsors in the House.

I think it is worthy to have a holiday—a Federal holiday established, and I am very proud to have been the Congressperson for Representative Al Edwards, who is called the father of Juneteenth, establishing the first paid State holiday in the State of Texas highlighting, honoring, revering Juneteenth.

You will hear many of us continue our discussions about Juneteenth, its significance in terms of freedom. And I am delighted, as I said, to be co-anchoring with my colleague. It is important to express our appreciation to our chair, the Honorable BARBARA LEE, a Californian but born in Texas with a grandfather born in Galveston. She

knows what Juneteenth, the significance, the power of it is, and her legislative legacy speaks to freedom.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the Honorable BARBARA LEE.

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Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, first of all, let me thank the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) for yielding but also for her tremendous leadership and for the Emancipation Trail that she so boldly led. I am just amazed at what she shared with me earlier today and just now on the floor.

Because, yes, I am a daughter of Texas. My grandfather was born in 1875—10 years after. And my grandmother may have been part of the Emancipation Trail. She was born probably in—they left Galveston around 1900.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. She would have been part of it at a later time, but that trail, since we know for sure there were no other ways of moving, she had to walk along that semi-developed trail of little cities from Galveston—walk along, drive along, in whatever capacity, and when I say "drive along," horse and buggy and otherwise.

That was a trail that the freed slaves, the ex-slaves, went from Galveston all the way. There was the Reedy A.M.E., if I am correct, one of the historic A.M.E. churches where they stopped for refuge. Then they came on up, and they sought their way to freedom. They were not going to stay on the plantation.

Madam Speaker, I yield back to the gentlewoman.

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, that sounds like my great-grandmother Fanny, who I did not know, but my grandfather spoke of her. I am certain that she was part of that.

As I listened to my colleague and looked more into my personal family history, Galveston, certainly, is in my spirit. I guess that is why each and every year since I was a child, we continued to celebrate Juneteenth as our liberation day, our emancipation day.

Historically, we generally recognize January 1, 1863, the date when the Emancipation Proclamation was signed, as the end of chattel slavery of African Americans in the United States. However, for generations, African-American communities have been celebrating June 19 as a symbolic date representing our freedom from enslavement.

As Congresswoman JACKSON LEE mentioned, Major General Gordon Granger arrived in Galveston to announce the end of the Civil War. He also declared that the enslaved Africans were now equal in personal rights to that of their former masters, ending the inhumane, barbaric subjugation of African Americans as property that still continued 2½ years after the Emancipation Proclamation was signed.

Again, we are not far removed from this history. Citing my grandfather, I

have to call his name: Mr. W.C. Parish, William Calhoun Parish. He was born in Galveston, just 10 years after Granger's Juneteenth announcement.

Black Texans began celebrating Juneteenth the following year, and year after year for the last 150-plus years. Communities across the Nation have created their own traditions and events to honor and commemorate this historic moment as a day of freedom.

It is not just a cultural celebration for African Americans. It is a true testament to the endurance of our democratic ideals of liberty and equality.

So, we need to pass H.R. 1320, the Juneteenth National Independence Day Act, establishing Juneteenth as a Federal holiday to further cement the importance of this date in our Nation's historical narrative on freedom.

I thank Congresswoman JACKSON LEE, again, for introducing this legislation, and I am a proud cosponsor. The last time Congress enacted a Federal holiday, I believe it was Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s birthday, and it took nearly 20 years for it to pass. We cannot let this idle.

Each year, Juneteenth compels us to confront the darkest chapter in American history, a chapter born in the Middle Passage, continued through slavery, and manifested today through systemic racism. Our Nation's racial past has consistently led to inequities in income, education, employment, healthcare, and the wealth gap of African Americans.

We must use Juneteenth to reflect upon the dehumanization of enslaved Africans in America but also to honor their legacy because "and still we rise."

The labor stolen from enslaved Africans built this country. Black people created some of the most cherished national symbols, all while considered merely three-fifths of a person under our Constitution.

We must honor and recognize the millions of men, women, and children lost to the brutality of slavery. As a Nation, we must reckon with the true nature and legacy of slavery in the United States and acknowledge how it has allowed a false racial hierarchy to permeate and infect our society today.

That is why, Congresswoman JACKSON LEE, it is time to pass H.R. 40, legislation to establish a commission to study and develop reparations—championed, again, by a great Texan—to repair this damage, and my resolution, H.R. 19, calling for truth, racial healing, and transformation.

It is way too long. It is past overdue. We must repair this damage and move forward.

Madam Speaker, I thank Ms. JACKSON LEE for this evening. I thank our CBC chairwoman, JOYCE BEATTY, and our vice chair, Mr. HORSFORD, for this Special Order tonight. I think it is very important that the history be told of Juneteenth and how it connects to today and systemic racism.

Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for honoring my ancestors.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, it is a privilege to be able to have a Californian with deep roots in Texas on the floor because what this says to our body is that this issue of slavery permeated all aspects of this Nation. We can see that from the work, the commitment, and the compassion of the Honorable BARBARA LEE, followed by, of course, a native daughter of Wisconsin who saw it in a different form and is compelled to be on the floor today and who has championed for the impoverished as well and particularly championed for those who are experiencing modern-day impacts of slavery through inequities, through poverty, through welfare, and that has been treated unfairly. That is the Honorable GWEN MOORE from Wisconsin.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Wisconsin (Ms. MOORE).

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding to me and for inviting me.

Madam Speaker, I rise tonight to join my CBC colleagues in highlighting the importance of honoring the holiday and continuing the legacy of Juneteenth Day, the first one celebrated on June 19, 1865.

As you have heard, this is the date on which Union Major General Gordon Granger arrived in Galveston, Texas, to announce the end of both the Civil War and the inhumane system of legalized enslavement of Africans in the United States of America.

Now, it must be noted that this announcement came 2½ years after President Abraham Lincoln issued an executive order that most of us know as the Emancipation Proclamation. But it is an important reminder that our efforts to form a more perfect Union don't really have any timeframe or any date, but they are ever ongoing.

Madam Speaker, I want you to know that in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, from which I hail, we are going to be celebrating Juneteenth Day, and it will be the 50th anniversary of Juneteenth Day. Yes, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, up north, we started observing this holiday in 1971. It is a long way from Galveston, Texas, making it one of the first Northern States to commemorate the end of slavery in our country.

Madam Speaker, this Saturday, we will again gather along North King Drive to highlight Black culture with traditional food, music, youth essay contests, marketplaces, pageants, and a parade, unofficially marking the opening of Milwaukee's famous summer festival. This coming Friday, we will be raising the Juneteenth flag in the State capital of Madison, Wisconsin, to honor this day. We take Juneteenth seriously.

Madam Speaker, in 1972, the Milwaukee Journal Sentinel reported an estimated 3,000 people attending our second annual Juneteenth festival. That number increased over the years, and between 160,000 and 170,000 people have attended these festivals. The high number of festival-goers can be person-

ally attributed to Milwaukee's notably special, historic response to the system of slavery and to our efforts to teach the young people about Wisconsin's and Milwaukee's role in ending slavery.

Now, in 1854, a Missouri slave owner traveled to Racine, Wisconsin, the place where I was born, 27 miles south of Milwaukee, to demand that a runaway slave by the name of Joshua Glover be surrendered under the U.S. Fugitive Slave Law. Glover, who had been playing cards at the time, was arrested and carried 27 miles north to Milwaukee so that he could be in a secure jail until the Federal marshals could move Joshua Glover back to Missouri because it was a larger and more secure jail.

Well, when abolitionist newspaper editor Sherman Booth heard this, he rode through Milwaukee streets calling on sympathizers to storm the jail. A mob of 5,000 Milwaukeeans outnumbered the police and demanded the keys, but the wardens refused. The crowd smashed down the door. Joshua Glover was freed and successfully moved through the Underground Railroad to Canada.

Booth later declared in court:

I rejoice that the first attempt to convert our jail into a slave-pen and our citizens into slave-catchers has signally failed.

The Wisconsin State Supreme Court agreed with him and declared the Federal Fugitive Slave Law unconstitutional in Wisconsin. In fact, in 1850, Wisconsin was the first and only State to declare the Fugitive Slave Law unconstitutional.

As one of my constituents, the curator of the Wisconsin Black Historical Society, noted, the Juneteenth holiday signifies that African Americans are full citizens of this country, deserving of equity and justice.

Madam Speaker, it is an important day of jubilation not only for the descendants of Africans enslaved in the United States but for the American people as a whole, for it is not just simply Black history that we are celebrating. We are celebrating a victory in American history about freedom and equality for all of us who call ourselves Americans.

While it may have been the 13th and the 14th Amendments of the Constitution that formally freed the slaves, let us continue to observe Juneteenth Day as our day of reflection, knowing that our ancestors paid in blood and paid it forward for the unimaginable toil for the freedom recognized on this day.

As I often tell our young people: Freedom just ain't free, y'all. Our ancestors paid for it. And as a tribute to them, we have to take responsibility to do the best that we can and continue to work tirelessly toward justice and equity in this great land of ours.

Madam Speaker, that is why I admire SHEILA JACKSON LEE and BARBARA LEE so much for their efforts around reparations and equity in our society.

With that good news arriving in Galveston, the push for true equality of

opportunity continues to this great day in our society. We see it reflected in the marches, in the movements, in the legislation, and in everything that we do today, because despite our being free, we see the disparities in healthcare, in education, in homeownership, in COVID.

The struggle is real. The struggle continues. And we are here to remind everyone that all of us are Americans.

Madam Speaker, I again thank SHEILA JACKSON LEE for yielding.

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Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, what a rich and enriching discussion. Thank you to the gentlewoman from Wisconsin. That is why we gathered here, to say to America, we come from the Midwest, the South, the East, and we still find a common bond around the question of Juneteenth, reparations, and of course, voting rights that are so important.

But as I yield, let me be very clear, these are American values. These are values that my friends on the other side of the aisle could adopt, just like I could adopt.

Why? Because I don't know anyone that would extinguish freedom and deny that where there is bondage and where freedom comes, we should celebrate it, but we should tell the story about it, and we should respond to it.

Madam Speaker, it is my pleasure to yield to the distinguished gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. DEMINGS), who has a number of historical monuments in Florida that indicates her knowledge and understanding of freedom.

Mrs. DEMINGS. Madam Speaker, as you know, our Nation was created with the highest ideals and values. Our new Nation was set aside to be a beacon of hope where we could build our hopes and dreams and calm our fears. We are known as the home of the brave and land of the free.

Yes, the history is clear, when President Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation, America demonstrated its ability to rise to its values. But America's history, as we all know, is complicated. For it took 2 years, from January 1 of 1863 to June 19 of 1865, for the last group of enslaved Americans to receive official word that they were indeed free.

But we know today, Madam Speaker, that our work is not yet done. We are still a work in progress. We the people, in order to form a more perfect union, we are a work in progress.

Let us celebrate Juneteenth, as we should. But celebrating freedom must be more than just a special day. It must be a celebration of who as a Nation we say we are; one who says we believe in justice for all.

Yes, America celebrates being free, celebrates our freedom from physical bondage, but we must also celebrate freedom from discrimination. We must also celebrate freedom from racism. We must also celebrate freedom from poverty. We must also celebrate freedom

from injustice. And we must also celebrate freedom from complacency.

Mrs. Coretta Scott King said this: "Struggle is a never ending process. Freedom is never really won, you earn it and win it in every generation."

Madam Speaker, regardless of the color of our skin, what State we are from, how much money we have in the bank, our religion, our gender, or our political party, we all have an obligation, and we all must carry the torch of freedom.

Madam Speaker, I thank our chair who is leading this Special Order.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I can't imagine with the recounting of the story by VAL DEMINGS that we are not securing, how should I say it, multiple numbers of Members to join in the holiday pronouncement and resolution, and bill, rather, of Juneteenth, to support H.R. 40, and to recognize the value of commemorating and teaching about the history of African Americans.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON), a person who has great knowledge and is a great storyteller, a fighter for justice, and a fellow member of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for leading this Special Order today on behalf of the Congressional Black Caucus as we rise together to celebrate the African-American community and to commemorate an unsung holiday known as Juneteenth.

Now, I was 21 years old when I first heard of Juneteenth. That was the year that I arrived in Texas to go to law school at Texas Southern University.

Having been born here in the District of Columbia, somewhat north—some folks say it is south, but I considered it to be the north, but now I accept it as being in the south.

Back then, I didn't learn anything about Juneteenth living here in Washington, D.C., nor did I learn about it when I moved south to Atlanta at the age of 17. So the first time I heard was in Texas, and it was a joyful celebration, a joyful day. But since I have left Texas and gone back to Georgia, we don't really celebrate Juneteenth in Georgia.

Right now, this year, will constitute the first county in Georgia—it would be my home county, DeKalb County—that will recognize and celebrate Juneteenth as a holiday. And it is a holiday that should be enjoyed by all of Americans, not just by Black people, but by White people, too, because when one of us are in bondage, it means all of us are in bondage. When all of us are free is when we are truly free.

So Juneteenth marks the 156th celebration of the ending of slavery in this Nation, and since then we have made significant strides in the expansion of civil rights. We have outlawed segregation, integrated our schools, and done important work to increase access to the polls.

Nonetheless, even 156 years later, America and the way her laws are applied remain biased against the Black man. Our neighborhoods and our schools are still subject to de facto segregation, and schools with larger African-American populations are unlikely to receive adequate funding and support.

Our justice system is a continuation of this systemic bias. Under the guise of public protection, we arrest and forcibly confine African Americans five times as often as White Americans for the exact same crimes. Now, these realities directly contradict American ideals.

And so on this anniversary of Juneteenth, I believe the best way to celebrate the community and honor our past is to take deliberate action to make our country a just and equitable home for all Americans.

But how can we do that when Republicans are now on this issue called critical race theory, and they want to ban all discussion about this legal concept that they have turned into a political football. It was a legal concept that now has taken on some kind of a dastardly meaning.

And the only thing it is, is first an acknowledgment that the vestiges of racism, the vestiges of slavery and racism still exist in this country, and a discussion about how it impacts our current reality. That is all that we are talking about. We are talking about realizing history, celebrating history in the case of Juneteenth. We have a lot to celebrate, and all of us should celebrate, but we cannot do that unless we know what our history is.

And my friends on the other side of the aisle are taking deliberate acts now to suppress it. I told you, I just heard about it, you know, when I was 21 years old. You know, we need our people to know about this. We need America to know about it, and we can all celebrate together, just like we do with all the other holidays like Thanksgiving, for instance.

Madam Speaker, I don't mean to be divisive, but I do want to speak truth.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, as I get ready to yield to the distinguished gentleman from Las Vegas, Nevada, I want to make sure he lets me know my pronunciation is correct, it is a very sensitive question.

But as the gentleman from Georgia leaves, let me at least acknowledge that critical race theory. Here is the question I ask: Should I not know about Italians and how they came and were treated? Should I not know about the Irish who left in the midst of the potato famine and faced discrimination? Should I not know about Native Americans?

So we are the American experiment. Does everybody realize that? No one thought that we would ever survive, and we have come together with a multitude of groups. Our strength is in the recognition of our differences, and in our unity.

This came out of Texas. This Representative is all over. He misinterprets the teaching by teachers. He has never sat in the class to know that teachers are not condemning, they are just educating. Isn't it wonderful in little babies' minds to not put condemnation but to put understanding so that we can appreciate each other's condition?

Madam Speaker, I am delighted to yield to the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. HORSFORD), who is the first vice chair of the Congressional Black Caucus but sits on the Ways and Means Committee. And if he will allow me, I just want to make this point.

You are seeing Members of the Congressional Black Caucus, and I can tell you our agenda is as wide and varied as America, from taxation to agriculture to tech to criminal justice to the issues that American is facing, job creation.

But we also understand that we would be remiss if we did not stand on the floor to be able to give our own life experiences and to share with America what the value of our diversity is all about.

Madam Speaker, I now yield to the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. HORSFORD).

Mr. HORSFORD. Madam Speaker, I appreciate the gentlewoman from Texas, the esteemed Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON LEE, for her yielding and her leadership in anchoring this Special Order hour along with our colleague, Congressman TORRES.

I commend both of them for the leadership that they provide in bringing our voice as the Congressional Black Caucus to the floor of the House of Representatives during this Special Order hour.

Madam Speaker, I thank our Chairwoman JOYCE BEATTY for recognizing just how important it is for the Congressional Black Caucus to speak on so many important issues.

Today is the commemoration for the Juneteenth holiday that we now recognize and to commemorate June 19th, 1865, when some of the last enslaved people in the United States learned that they were free.

But as my colleagues have spoken about here tonight, more than 2 years before the first Juneteenth, President Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, freeing enslaved people in Confederate States.

Instead, though, slave owners hid the news of emancipation and kept free people in captivity, but on Juneteenth the truth set them free. And Juneteenth is now a celebration, a commemoration of the power of that truth.

A lot of people want to hide our history, they want to not speak about the truth of our history, but there are truths, like emancipation, that merit us speaking and celebrating and commemorating, as we are doing. But we also must reckon with the horrors of this past that is also part of the United States history.

□ 2015

As we honor Juneteenth, we must remember the decades of Jim Crow laws and white supremacist terror that followed even after the freeing of enslaved Black peoples. We must remember the Tulsa race massacre and the destruction of Black Wall Street as we do other race massacres that have occurred during our history. And we must commit to understanding how systemic racism has shaped our Nation's past and, sadly, its present.

I am the first African-American Congressman from the State of Nevada, so I feel uniquely honored to bring the voices of my community and my constituents to the floor of this House. I am also proud that in my district and across the Silver State, Juneteenth celebrations have multiplied in recent years with the help of scholars and leaders, including Diane Pollard, who literally was one of my educators in high school; Al Gourrier, Sr.; Deborah Evans; and many other luminaries who have carried on the spirit of Juneteenth.

This week, throughout my district, we are celebrating the 20th anniversary of the Las Vegas Juneteenth Festival, which supports educational programming for underserved youth through the Rainbow Dreams Education Foundation and the Rainbow Dreams Academy Charter School.

I also want to recognize the Save Our Sons Juneteenth Festival, which brings our community together to celebrate Juneteenth and to support mentoring for underserved youth.

You see, Madam Speaker, Juneteenth isn't just about what happened in the past. It is what is continuing to happen right now, today, in the present.

As Juneteenth celebrations grow, so does our collective understanding about the vibrant Black culture and history that have shaped our Nation since its founding.

So let us embrace Juneteenth 2021 as a day of truth. Let us remember the joys and sorrows of our history. And let us build from them toward a more perfect Union, with true liberty, true justice, and true equality for all.

Madam Speaker, I thank the anchor for yielding, and I thank my colleagues for coming to the floor to bring commemoration for Juneteenth 2021.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. May I ask the Speaker the time remaining, please.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from Texas has 22 minutes remaining.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, it is my privilege to yield to a gentleman with a storied and layered history entrenched in one of the States that suffered the extension of slavery and faces its challenges today, of which this gentleman has been in the mix and in the gap of fighting for justice. We are excited about his presence here. I am so honored and privileged that he has chosen, with all of the work he has to do because he was elected in a special election, this moment in history to

present his first speech on the floor of the House.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from the State of Louisiana (Mr. CARTER).

Mr. CARTER of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, I thank the Congresswoman so much for her incredible leadership on this issue and so many others. We appreciate all that she does, and we appreciate her steadfast and steady hand of guidance and leadership for the people of America.

Madam Speaker, I am grateful for the opportunity to address this body. On Freedom's Eve, January 1, 1863, enslaved and free African Americans gathered across the country, awaiting news that the Emancipation Proclamation had taken effect. When the clock struck midnight, their prayers were answered, as it was declared that all enslaved people in Confederate States were legally free.

While the 13th Amendment did end slavery under the law, not all who were enslaved were immediately freed. It took more than 2 years for the freedom to reach everyone when the Union troops arrived in Galveston Bay, Texas, to announce that more than 250,000 people within the State were free.

It was this day, June 19, 1865, that we mark as the true day of freedom from the tyranny and oppression of slavery and the first steps into the Reconstruction era. We now honor this day, June 19, as Juneteenth.

While Juneteenth is a historic day that has been widely known and celebrated by African Americans for over a century, it is clear that many Americans still are unaware of the significance of this historic date. In the wake of the demonstrations that took place last summer, many Americans were faced with the uncomfortable truth regarding our country's fraught racial history.

The word "Juneteenth" entered our Nation's lexicon at a time when Americans were left to reconcile their daily lives with our daily struggles. It was a time set aside for reflection, for learning, for mourning, and for upheaval. Juneteenth marks the day that we as a nation were truly able to end the insidious practice of slavery and begin to move forward to a better world. It also marks that our country still struggles and must live up to its promise.

Representative John Lewis was an American icon, a civil rights leader, and one of my personal heroes. In this Congress, we prepare to hear a bill in his name that expands voting rights, the very thing he was asked for as he crossed the Edmund Pettus Bridge decades ago.

In 2021, we continue to speak out and fight against systemic racism as its vestiges of voter suppression, redlining, gerrymandering, and other Jim Crow relics still erode our democracy today.

What makes America great is our diversity. It is our ability to see and understand issues from the many different perspectives that encompass our

populace. While America has broken some promises in the past, we, America collectively, have the ability and the potential to rectify our past wrongs. We strive to improve; we work to grow; and we push to remediate our problems and make them better.

As of today, 47 States have declared Juneteenth a State holiday. My native State of Louisiana recently signed into law that Louisiana will now recognize Juneteenth as a State holiday. I am very proud of that measure, and I am very proud of our Governor, John Bel Edwards, for signing that measure into law. I am very proud of the legislators who fought to bring it forward.

I am grateful for the steps that we have taken to recognize the history behind Juneteenth and to honor its legacy. That is why I believe that Juneteenth should be a federally observed holiday. This is America, and despite all of our many challenges, America continues to be the world's greatest nation.

For this reason, I am optimistic about our future and optimistic about our corrections. Together, we can make our world a better place and uphold the promise of freedom and justice for all.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, let me congratulate the gentleman for the new law in Louisiana and for his leadership and his powerful message on this floor on the freedom, really, of all people. My freedom is your freedom, your freedom is my freedom, and our freedom is America's freedom.

Let me express my appreciation to my co-anchor, the gentleman from New York (Mr. TORRES). I thank him for his leadership. Let me be very clear that both his history and his State as well have a vested history in liberty and freedom, but, yes, no place did escape the vestiges of slavery.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. TORRES).

Mr. TORRES of New York. Madam Speaker, I thank Congresswoman JACKSON LEE for her leadership.

In order to understand where we stand in the present, we have to understand where we have been and how we came to arrive at a society as racially divided and as unequal as our own. For me, it is a scandal that most Americans have never heard of Juneteenth and most Americans have never heard of the Tulsa race massacre because these events are rarely, if ever, taught in public education.

Juneteenth is not only not taught in our public schools, but there is not even a national holiday celebrating an event that has profound meaning to Black Americans, to all Americans. So I want to commend the gentlewoman's leadership in advancing a bill that would establish Juneteenth as a national holiday.

Frederick Douglass famously posed the question: What to a slave is July Fourth?

Juneteenth is to Black America what July Fourth has exclusively been to

White America: Independence Day. Juneteenth refers to the moment when slaves in Texas came to discover their legal freedom under the Emancipation Proclamation. Out of that discovery came a 156-year tradition of Juneteenth celebration. It refers to the moment when Major General Gordon Granger led a Union Army to Texas to enforce the Emancipation Proclamation 2½ years after its issuance.

The announcement was known as General Order Number 3, and it read as follows: "The people of Texas are informed that, in accordance with a proclamation from the Executive of the United States, all slaves are free. This involves an absolute equality of personal rights and rights of property between former masters and slaves, and the connection heretofore existing between them becomes that between employer and hired labor."

For me, Juneteenth contains a deeper lesson that we ignore at our own peril. Law becomes real not when it is proclaimed but when it is enforced.

The emancipation of enslaved people became real not when it was proclaimed by Abraham Lincoln but when it was enforced by the Union Army, most notably on Juneteenth.

The desegregation of our public schools became real not when it was proclaimed by the Supreme Court in *Brown v. Board of Education* but when it was enforced most notably by President Eisenhower, who sent the National Guard to Little Rock, Arkansas.

Voting rights became real not when it was proclaimed by the 15th Amendment but when it was enforced a century later by the Voting Rights Act enforced by the process of preclearance, which has since been gutted by the Supreme Court but which we are seeking to restore with the John Lewis Voting Rights Act.

Reconstruction was doomed by a lack of Federal enforcement. In the beginning, Reconstruction had early success. It saw the passage of the 13th Amendment, which abolished slavery; the 14th Amendment, which provided for equal protection of the law and which prohibited discrimination based on race; and the 15th Amendment, which provided for voting rights and which prohibited disenfranchisement based on race.

During Reconstruction, scores of African Americans began exercising their fundamental right to vote, and some African Americans began winning elective office. For a fleeting moment, there was an outburst of Black political power in America. Then came a turning point in the 1876 Presidential election, whose outcome was decided by a congressional commission.

Then-Presidential candidate Rutherford B. Hayes cut a deal with white supremacists in the United States Congress. He agreed to withdraw the Union Army from the former Confederate States in exchange for the Presidency. When the Union Army withdrew from the South, it left behind a vacuum that ultimately came to be filled by Jim

Crow, a system of racial discrimination, racial segregation, and racial terrorism.

□ 2030

What followed the failure of Reconstruction was the lost century.

Madam Speaker, for me, the lesson of Juneteenth is that an activist Federal Government is an essential defender of human rights and civil rights. It is an essential defender of equality and dignity and humanity for all Americans. We must learn from the lessons of history, and we must continue the work of Reconstruction that is long overdue.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I say to the gentleman from New York, it is an esteemed pleasure to be able to draw upon both his knowledge and scholarship—might I stand on his shoulders—an activist Federal Government.

For some reason, as we face these trials and tribulations of 2021, there is a hesitancy to realize that the Federal Government is, in simplistic terms, an umbrella on a rainy day. It is, in fact, the concrete barrier in the time of a storm. And that is why we are on the floor today.

Let me acknowledge that an activist Federal Government, in the positive way, would be the government that would say that Italian history and Irish history, Latinx, Hispanic history, and Caribbean history, and African history, and the Pilgrim Pride history, and European history, and Asian-Pacific history, and Southeast Asian-Pacific history, and any others that I have left out, is valuable to be heard by our children's ears. It is valuable to be taught.

Then they would be able to understand the gentleman's entreat, his request, which is H.R. 1320, which is bipartisan, that declares Juneteenth a national Federal holiday.

And to the wrong representation of right-wing radio, it doesn't substitute any holiday. It adds it to the list of Federal holidays. It does not subtract any holiday; does not take any holiday away. Yet it acknowledges the importance of that day and, as well, it is led by Senators MARKEY and CORNYN, a Republican and Democrat in the United States Senate, and it is a bipartisan bill in the House.

Is there any reason not to move this bill along as quickly as possible?

And if there is a basis for not understanding what freedom meant, look at this slave that was symbolic of the life that slave led; but that is the light of being beat.

What about those who were beaten to death or burned to death?

It is no shame for our children to be taught this history. I know no teacher who would stand in the classroom and condemn children. I know teachers who are loving, and will give understanding, and let a child come out and say, I want a better America.

Isn't that the kind of soldier and doctor and lawyer and teacher we want to build up? Isn't that the kind of citizen we want to grow?

And then, if we want to make it realistic and home for our moment, as my colleagues have said, we spent 4 days in Tulsa, Greenwood, that was burned to the ground; 300 in an unmarked grave. This is what 1921 looked like; not 1865, not 1810, not 1799, not 1724, when slavery was raging, if you will, 250 years. This is what it looked like in 1921; a black body burned on the streets of Greenwood.

So when we talk about jubilee and freedom, we do it in a way that we can, as Americans, be free. And then I want to say that matches the Emancipation Trail that is now law in the State of Texas, that march from victory, when General Granger said you are free. It matches H.R. 40, which is a non-offensive repair and reconciliation that speaks to the language that Justice Hughes said about Black Americans, the discrete and insular minority excluded from those political processes ordinarily to be relied upon to protect them. All throughout tenure here there were denials of our freedom.

And then, of course, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., talked about an insufficient check; not of money, but he talked about that we have never been given justice and equality.

So when we speak of the Emancipation Trail, only the second commemoration of the history of African Americans 250 years in bondage, when we speak of Juneteenth, it is for all to celebrate, when General Granger landed on the shores of Galveston.

We will be in Galveston celebrating. We will see Naomi Carrier. We will see Eileen Lawal and Jackie Bostic, Ramon Manning and, of course, the Emancipation Conservatory. We will get to see Opal Lee, almost 100 years old, fighting for this holiday, or Al Edwards. We will get to see Senator CORNYN, a Republican who joins us in this commemoration, and all others. We will get to see the Nation be able to understand in its finality that it must be clear, it must be our birthright.

It is a reminder, this day, on Juneteenth, that liberty and freedom are precious birthrights of all Americans, which must be jealously guarded and preserved for future generations.

That is why we are on the floor today. We are not in anger. We are not in anguish. We are here, in fact, for liberation, freedom, and the empowerment of all Americans.

Let stories be told, no matter who you are. And let the story be told of those uniquely held in bondage, through H.R. 40, the Commission to Study and Develop Reparation Proposals, which we seek to put on the floor in this great month. And, of course, the national holiday of Juneteenth, along with the historic gift that we give to America, the Emancipation Trail, that all the world will be able to come.

Madam Speaker, I am delighted to thank my chair, the Honorable JOYCE BEATTY, for her leadership in the Congressional Black Caucus. And because

of freedom, it is a wonderment to stand here, free, with my colleague from New York, my co-chair, the Honorable Congressman TORRES, and all others.

Isn't it precious?

In God we trust that we stand here in freedom. Let us not ever lose it, and let us fight for it and let us keep it.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise to anchor the Congressional Black Caucus's Special Order tonight on Juneteenth Independence Day.

I am pleased to be joined by Congresswoman BEATTY, the Chair of the CBC; Congressman TORRES of New York, the co-anchor for this Special Order, and so many of our CBC colleagues to commemorate a historically significant day for all Americans, but especially African Americans.

Let me extend on behalf of the CBC its heartfelt thanks to the House leadership, particularly Majority Leader HOYER, for their support which paved the way for the House last year to pass by unanimous consent H. Res. 1001, the resolution I introduced recognizing Juneteenth Independence Day.

Madam Speaker, Juneteenth is as significant to African Americans as July 4 is to all Americans because on that day, June 19, 155 years ago, General Gordon Granger, the Commanding Officer of the District of Texas, rode into Galveston, Texas and announced the freedom of the last American slaves; belatedly freeing 250,000 slaves in Texas nearly two and a half years after Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation.

When General Granger read these words of General Order No. 3 set off joyous celebrations of the freedmen and woman of Texas:

"The people of Texas are informed that in accordance with a Proclamation from the Executive of the United States, all slaves are free. This involves an absolute equality of rights and rights of property between former masters and slaves, and the connection therefore existing between them becomes that between employer and hired laborer."

Juneteenth was first celebrated in the Texas state capital in 1867 under the direction of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Juneteenth remains the oldest known celebration of slavery's demise, commemorating freedom while acknowledging the sacrifices and contributions made by courageous African Americans towards making our great nation the more conscious and accepting country that it has become.

As the nation prepares to celebrate July 4th, our national day of independence, it is a time to reflect on the accomplishments of our nation and its people.

I want to thank the Members of the House for their bipartisan support of this annual Juneteenth Resolution, which has 214 cosponsors, of which 202 are original sponsors.

General Granger's reading of General Order No. 3 ended chattel slavery, a form of perpetual servitude that held generations of Africans in bondage in the United States for two hundred and fortyeight years and opened a new chapter in American history.

Recognizing the importance of this date, former slaves coined the word "Juneteenth" to mark the occasion with a celebration the first of which occurred in the Texas state capital in 1867 under the direction of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Juneteenth was and is a living symbol of freedom for people who did not have it.

Juneteenth remains the oldest known celebration of slavery's demise.

It commemorates freedom while acknowledging the sacrifices and contributions made by courageous African Americans towards making our great nation the more conscious and accepting country that it has become.

The celebration of Juneteenth followed the most devastating conflict in our country's history, in the aftermath of a civil war that pitted brother against brother, neighbor against neighbor and threatened to tear the fabric of our union apart forever that America truly became the land of the free and the home of the brave.

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. once said, "Freedom is never free," and African American labor leader A. Phillip Randolph often said "Freedom is never given. It is won."

Truer words were never spoken.

We should all recognize the power and the ironic truth of those statements, and we should pause to remember the enormous price paid by all Americans in our country's quest to realize its promise.

Juneteenth honors the end of the 400 years of suffering African Americans endured under slavery and celebrates the legacy of perseverance that has become the hallmark of the African American experience in the struggle for equality.

But Madam Speaker, as the poet Langston Hughes reminds us in his famous poem, "Mother to Son," life in America for African Americans "ain't been no crystal stair."

The post-bellum period in America was marked by violence and terrorism against African Americans as they sought to make real the promises of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.

Nowhere was the reign of terror to which they were subjected to more horrific than the 1921 Tulsa-Greenwood Race Massacre, which occurred a century ago this past May 31–June 1.

Tulsa's Greenwood District, was known as "Black Wall Street," and was the most prosperous African American community in the United States.

The Greenwood community with a population of over 10,000 Black people had stores that sold luxury items, 21 restaurants, 30 grocery stores, a hospital, a savings and loan bank, a post office, three hotels, jewelry and clothing stores, two movie theaters, a library, pool halls, a bus and cab service, a nationally recognized school system, six private airplanes, and two black newspapers.

But on May 31st of that year, the 35 city blocks of Greenwood went up in flames, at least 300 Black persons were murdered and more than 800 were injured; it is estimated that not less than 9,000 were left homeless and destitute.

The message of the Tulsa Race Massacre was clear to Black America: "Stay in your place. Do not attempt to accumulate and bequeath wealth or own property. Remember your history in America is as chattel property."

Madam Speaker, were they still alive, the domestic terrorists of the mob in Greenwood would see their evil reenacted—and then followed by a similar attempt to cover-up it and foster collective amnesia—a century later in the siege and desecration of the hallowed halls of the U.S. Capitol, the 'Citadel of Democracy'.

It should not be overlooked that the source of the January 6 white mob's irrational anger, hatred, and violent reaction was that Black Americans voted in overwhelming numbers in Atlanta, Detroit, Milwaukee, Philadelphia, and other enclaves to oust the most proWhite supremacy President since the Civil War.

Some might ask "Why dwell on the past? Let us forget unpleasant things and move on into the future."

My answer is to quote the great southern writer William Faulkner: "The past is never dead. It is not even the past."

The hatreds, prejudices, resentments, and white supremacy that Black Americans witnessed and suffered in Greenwood a century ago are not dead; they are not even past.

So my message to the descendants of the survivors and victims of slavery, America's Original Sin, is to keep fighting for justice, to never be silent, to affirm the truth, and seek accountability.

In his famous Second Inaugural Address, President Lincoln spoke of the profound moral debt owed for "all the wealth piled by the bondsman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil," and that the Civil War was the judgment of the Lord, which was "true and righteous altogether."

That debt remains to be paid, which is why African Americans have always peacefully petitioned the government for the redress of its grievances.

As the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King said at the 1963 March on Washington:

"In a sense, we have come to our nation's capital to cash a check. When the architects of our republic wrote the magnificent words of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence, they were signing a promissory note to which every American was to fall heir.

"This note was a promise that all men, yes, black men as well as white men, would be guaranteed the inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

"It is obvious today that America has defaulted on this promissory note insofar as her citizens of color are concerned. Instead of honoring this sacred obligation, America has given the Negro people a bad check, a check which has come back marked 'insufficient funds.' But we refuse to believe that the bank of justice is bankrupt. We refuse to believe that there are insufficient funds in the great vaults of opportunity of this nation. So we have come to cash this check—a check that will give us upon demand the riches of freedom and the security of justice."

Madam Speaker, H.R. 40, legislation I have introduced, continues this proud legacy of demanding reparative justice and accountability for injuries inflicted.

H.R. 40, which establishes a national commission to examine slavery and discrimination in the colonies and the United States from 1619 to the present and recommend appropriate remedies.

Among other requirements, the commission shall identify (1) the role of federal and state governments in supporting the institution of slavery; (2) forms of discrimination in the public and private sectors against freed slaves and their descendants; and (3) lingering negative effects of slavery on living African-Americans and society.

The goal of the historical investigations H.R. 40 mandates is to bring American society to a new reckoning with how our past affects the



current conditions of African Americans and to make America a better place by helping the truly disadvantaged.

Consequently, the reparations movement does not focus on payments to individuals, but to remedies that can be created in as many forms necessary to equitably address the many kinds of injuries sustained from chattel slavery and its continuing vestiges.

To merely focus on finance is an empty gesture and betrays a lack of understanding of the depth of the unaddressed moral issues that continue to haunt this nation.

While it might be convenient to assume that we can address the current divisive racial and political climate in our nation through race neutral means, experience shows that we have not escaped our history.

Though the Civil Rights Movement challenged many of the most racist practices and structures that subjugated the African American community, it was not followed by a commitment to truth and reconciliation.

For that reason, the legacy of racial inequality has persisted, and left the nation vulnerable to a range of problems that continue to yield division, racial disparities, and injustice.

By passing H.R. 40, Congress can start a movement toward the national reckoning we need to bridge racial divides.

Reparations are ultimately about respect and reconciliation—and the hope that one day, all Americans can walk together toward a more just future.

Official slavery ended with the Civil War and ratification of the Thirteenth Amendment.

But unofficial slavery was continued with the new institution of share-crop farming, a criminal justice system that would press convicts into work once done by slaves, and labor policies that dictated income for work done based upon skin color.

And, of course, all of this was reinforced by the systematic disenfranchisement of black Americans, the “discrete and insular minority” excluded from “those political processes ordinarily to be relied upon to protect” them, to quote Chief Justice Hughes’ famous Footnote 4 in *United States v. Carolene Products Company*, 304 U.S. 144 (1938).

These are just some of the many reasons that the history of the United States is intertwined with the history of enslaved Africans in the Americas.

“There is blood and there are tears, but there is also redemption and reconciliation.

But to get there, we must have the complete truth and lay our history bare. It is the light that sheds the way to the more perfect union all Americans want.

“The Commission created and empowered by H.R. 40 is a necessary first step in that effort to get to truth and reconciliation about the ‘Original Sin of American Slavery’ that is necessary to light the way to the beloved community we all seek.”

So, Madam Speaker, this is where we are.

In recent years, a number of National Juneteenth Organizations have arisen to take their place alongside older organizations—all with the mission to promote and cultivate knowledge and appreciation of African American history and culture.

Juneteenth celebrates African American freedom while encouraging self-development and respect for all cultures.

But it must always remain a reminder to us all that liberty and freedom are precious birthrights of all Americans, which must be jealously guarded and preserved for future generations.

#### Press Statement

CONGRESSWOMAN SHEILA JACKSON LEE INTRODUCES H.R. 1320 THE BIPARTISAN JUNETEENTH NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE DAY ACT—CURRENTLY HAS 159 SPONSORS IN THE HOUSE

As the Chair of the House Judiciary Committee Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism and Homeland Security, I am committed to affording members of this committee to uncover the facts and shine light into darkness to reveal the threats posed by ‘The Rise of Domestic Terrorism in America.’ On January 6, 2021, the nation and the world witnessed the damage caused by divisions acerbated by lies and hate.”

WASHINGTON, DC—“Today I re-introduced in the House of Representatives the bipartisan Juneteenth National Independence Day Act, H.R. 1320, with 102 co-sponsors. The House re-introduction coincides with the re-introduction of a Senate companion bill by Senators Markey, Smith, and Booker. Juneteenth National Independence Day Act, legislation when enacted would make Juneteenth a federal holiday. ‘Juneteenth,’ is observed on June 19, and commemorates the end of slavery in the United States and is also known as ‘Emancipation Day,’ ‘Jubilee Day,’ and ‘Juneteenth Independence Day.’”

“On June 19, 1865, in Galveston, Texas, Major General Gordon Granger issued General Order No. 3, which announced that, in accordance with the Emancipation Proclamation, ‘all slaves are free. Juneteenth is currently recognized by 47 states and the District of Columbia as an official state holiday or observance. In 1980, Texas was the first state to recognize Juneteenth as a paid state holiday.’”

“Juneteenth honors the end of the years of suffering that African Americans endured under slavery and celebrates the legacy of perseverance that has become the hallmark of the African American experience in the struggle for equality. These values are shared by millions of Americans who over generations have held fast to the promise of this nation while struggling for basic human rights.”

“Juneteenth celebrates African American freedom while encouraging self-development and respect for all cultures. But it must always remain a reminder to us all that liberty and freedom are the precious birthright of all Americans which must be jealously guarded and preserved for future generations. As it takes on a more national and even global perspective, the events of 1865 in Texas are not forgotten, for all our roots tie back to this fertile soil from which a national day of pride is growing. This is why we must establish the Juneteenth Independence Day, as a national holiday. And today we also pay special tribute to Opal Lee, the Grandmother of Juneteenth!”

TABLE 1.—STATES THAT COMMEMORATE OR OBSERVE JUNETEENTH

State	Year of Recognition	Citation
Alabama .....	2011	2011 Ala. Adv. Legis. Serv. 398 (LexisNexis)
Alaska .....	2001	Alaska Stat. § 44.12.090 (2001)
Arizona .....	2016	Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 1–315 (Lexis Nexis 2016)
Arkansas .....	2005	Ark. Code Ann. § 1–5–114 (2005)
California .....	2003	Cal. Gov’t Code § 6719 (Deering 2003)
Colorado .....	2004	H.J. Res. 04–1027, 64th Gen. Assemb., 2nd Reg. Sess. (Co. 2004)
Connecticut .....	2003	Conn. Gen. Stat. § 10–29a(a)(48) (2003)
Delaware .....	2000	Del. Code Ann. tit. 1, § 604 (2000)
District of Columbia .....	2003	Res. 160, 15th, Counsel, 2003 D.C.
Florida .....	1991	Fla. Stat. § 683.21 (1991)
Georgia .....	2011	S. Res. 164, 151st Gen. Assemb., Reg. Sess (Ga. 1911)
Idaho .....	2001	S. Con. Res. 101, 56th, Leg., Reg. Sess. (Idaho 2001)
Illinois .....	2003	5 Ill. Comp. Stat. 490/63 (2003)
Indiana .....	2010	H. Con. Res. 38, 116st Gen. Assemb., 2d Reg. Sess. (Ind. 2010)

TABLE 1.—STATES THAT COMMEMORATE OR OBSERVE JUNETEENTH—Continued

State	Year of Recognition	Citation
Iowa .....	2002	Iowa Code § 1C.14 (2002).
Kansas .....	2007	S. Res. 1860, 82nd Leg., Reg. Sess. (Kan. 2007)
Kentucky .....	2005	Ky. Rev. Stat. § 2.147 (LexisNexis 2005)
Louisiana .....	2003	La. Stat. Ann. § 1:58.2 (2003)
Maine .....	2011	Me. Stat. tit. 1, § 150–H (2011)
Maryland .....	2014	Md. Code Ann., Gen. Prov. § 7–411 (LexisNexis 2014)
Massachusetts .....	2007	Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 6, § 15B88B (2007)
Michigan .....	2005	Mich. Comp. Laws § 435.361 (2005)
Minnesota .....	1996	Minn. Stat. § 10.55 (1996)
Mississippi .....	2010	S. Con. Res. 605, 2010 Leg., Reg. Sess. (Miss. 2010)
Missouri .....	2003	Mo. Rev. Stat. § 9.161 (2003)
Montana .....	2017	Mont. Code Ann. § 1–1–231 (2017)
Nebraska .....	2009	Leg. Res. 75, 101st Leg., Reg. Sess. (Neb. 2009)
Nevada .....	2011	Nev. Rev. Stat. § 236.033 (2011)
New Hampshire .....	2019	N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 14:13–2 (LexisNexis 2019)
New Jersey .....	2004	N.J. Rev. Stat. § 36:2–80 (2004)
New Mexico .....	2006	N.M. Stat. Ann. § 15–2–14 (2006)
New York .....	2004	N.Y. Exec. Law § 168–a(3) (LexisNexis 2004)
North Carolina .....	2007	2007 N.C. Sess. Laws 450
Ohio .....	2006	Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 5.2234 (LexisNexis 2006)
Oklahoma .....	1994	Okla. Stat. tit. 25, § 82.4 (1994)
Oregon .....	2001	S.J. Res. 31, 71st Leg. Assemb. (Or. 2001)
Pennsylvania .....	2001	H. Res. 236, 185st Gen. Assemb. Reg. Sess. (Pa. 2011)
Rhode Island .....	2012	S.B. 2262, 2011–2012 Leg. Sess. (R.I. 2011) <sup>a</sup>
South Carolina .....	2008	S.C. Code Ann. § 53–3–85 (2008)
Tennessee .....	2007	Tenn. Code Ann. § 15–2–113 (2007)
Texas .....	1980	Tex. Gov’t Code Ann. § 662.003 (LexisNexis 1999) <sup>b</sup>
Utah .....	2016	Utah Code Ann. § 636–1–401(1)(g) (LexisNexis 2016)
Vermont .....	2007	Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 1, § 375 (2007)
Virginia .....	2007	H. Res. 56, 2007 Sess. (Va. 2007)
Washington .....	2007	Wash. Rev. Code § 1.16.050(7)(1) (2007)
West Virginia .....	2008	H. Res. 19, 78th Leg., 2d Sess. (W. Va. 2008)
Wisconsin .....	2009	Wis. Stat. § 995.20 (2009)
Wyoming .....	2003	Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 8–4–107 (2003)

Source: Table compiled by the Congressional Research Service (CRS).

Notes: This table includes the first instance of a state’s recognition of Juneteenth or the first legislation that established Juneteenth as a state holiday. It excludes legislation adopted by states after the initial observation year. For example, Kansas adopted multiple resolutions, such as S. Res. 1866 (2007), S. Res. 1888 (2009), S. Res. 1865 (2011), and S. Res. 1754 (2015), subsequent to the original commemoration.

Bolded legislation citations denote that the legislation established Juneteenth as a state holiday. This includes days of observance and does not necessarily mean that they are legal holidays. Non-bolded legislation citations are commemorations or recognitions of the day’s significance.

States without links do not have publicly available versions of the bill or resolution online. Copies can be found on Lexis Advanced or requested from CRS.

a. S. B. 169, 2013–2014 Leg. Sess. (R.I. 2013) establishing the recognition of Juneteenth annually.

b. H.B. 1016, 66th Reg. Sess. (Tex. 1980).

c. H.J. Res. 5074A, 2006 Spec. Sess. (Va. 2006) commending celebrations.

In recent years, the Senate has passed annual resolutions recognizing June 19 as Juneteenth Independence Day

S. Res. 253 (116th Cong.)

S. Res. 547 (115th Cong.)

S. Res. 214 (115th Cong.)

S. Res. 500 (114th Cong.)

Similar resolutions have been introduced in the House of Representatives

H. Res. 450 (116th Cong.)

H. Res. 948 (115th Cong.)

H. Res. 386 (115th Cong.)

H. Res. 787 (114th Cong.)

#### SAMPLE CONGRESSIONAL SPEECHES AND RECOGNITIONS

Members of Congress often make floor statements, issue press releases, or enter Extensions of Remarks into the Congressional Record to recognize federal holidays and observances. The following are some recent examples that may be of assistance in preparing such statements:

Representative Antonio Delgado, “Recognizing Juneteenth,” Extensions of Remarks, Congressional Record, daily edition, vol. 165 (June 19, 2019), p. E769.

Senators Bill Nelson and Cory Booker, “Juneteenth Independence Day,” remarks in the Senate, Congressional Record, daily edition, vol. 164 (June 19, 2018), pp. S4032–S4033.

Representative Sheila Jackson Lee, "Commemorating Juneteenth," remarks in the House of Representatives, Congressional Record, daily edition, vol. 162 (June 19, 2018), pp. H5274-H5275.

Representative Brian Babin, "Celebrating Juneteenth 2017," Extensions of Remarks, Congressional Record, daily edition vol. 163 (June 15, 2017), p. E828.

Senator Harry Reid, "Celebrating Juneteenth," remarks in the Senate, Congressional Record, daily edition, vol. 162 (June 16, 2016), p. S4258.

Representative Jeb Hensarling, "Hensarling Commemorates Juneteenth," press release, June 19, 2015.

Representative Julia Brownley, "Recognizing Ventura County's 24th Annual Juneteenth Celebration," Extensions of Remarks, Congressional Record, daily edition, vol. 160 (June 19, 2014), p. E1023.

#### PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND REMARKS

One of the many uses of a presidential proclamation is to ceremoniously honor a group or call attention to certain issues or events. Some proclamations and remarks commemorating Juneteenth from the Compilation of Presidential Documents include the following:

Statement of the Observance of Juneteenth—President Donald Trump, June 19, 2019

Statement on the Observance of Juneteenth—President Barack Obama, June 19, 2016

Message on the Observance of Juneteenth—President George W. Bush, June 19, 2008

Remarks at a Southwest Voter Registration Education Project Reception in Houston, Texas—President William J. Clinton, June 19, 2000

Other presidential proclamations are available through <https://www.govinfo.gov/>, a portal for free public access to official publications from all three branches of the government, maintained by the Government Publishing Office (GPO).

#### HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

Numerous resources provide information on the history and culture of the holiday. Some of these include the following:

Smithsonian, "Juneteenth: Our Other Independence Day." This blog post includes pictures of Major General George Granger and the house from which he read General Order Number 3.

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, for over 150 years, June 19th, commonly known as "Juneteenth Independence Day," has been celebrated as a source of inspiration and encouragement for generations of African Americans in Texas and across the nation. News of the end of slavery did not reach the frontiers of the United States until months after the conclusion of the Civil War, and more than two and a half years after President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation on January 1, 1863. It was not until June 19, 1865 that Union soldiers, led by Major General Gordon Granger, arrived in Galveston, Texas with news of freedom for the enslaved.

The Roman philosopher Cicero once quoted, "history is the witness that testifies to the passing of time; it illumines reality, vitalizes memory, provides guidance in daily life and brings us tidings of antiquity." In honor of the spirit, of the trials and tribulations of our ancestors, and the legacy they have left, we must never forget our history. And we can do that by joining together to observe Juneteenth and celebrate the progress we have made thereafter, while also recognizing and reaffirm-

ing our commitment to the work that remains. We can do this by remembering who we are, where we came from, and rejoicing now in the freedom and liberties that we share—and by never taking them for granted.

#### FAILURE OF THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. NEWHOUSE) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Madam Speaker, before I begin, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the topic of my Special Order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Madam Speaker, nearly 50 years ago, President Nixon signed the Endangered Species Act into law, which was designed to do two things: Number 1, prevent species from going extinct; and Number 2, promote their recovery back to health and healthy populations.

Since then, hundreds of plants and animals have joined the endangered or threatened species list, spurring conservation and recovery efforts at all levels of government.

While this landmark species protection law is well-intentioned and has accomplished many good things, it has become an endless source of conflict and, unfortunately, many rightly consider it a dismal failure.

The Endangered Species Act hasn't seen meaningful reform since 1973. And since then, less than 3 percent of species have recovered and been delisted.

The Congressional Western Caucus has long advocated for improvements to modernize the ESA and make it more effective for our species and more transparent for the American people. My colleagues in the caucus have advocated on behalf of the rural communities that we represent who are severely impacted by the ESA listing decisions and who, in many cases, are working in collaboration with private landowners, community groups, Tribes, and local governments to promote successful species recovery and land conservation.

And we have advocated to administration after administration the need to follow the science and fulfill the congressional intent of the law, which is to promote recovery of these species and then remove them from the endangered species list.

That is why I am so proud to host this Special Order tonight, where you will hear from several of my Western Caucus colleagues about successful, locally led recovery efforts taking place across the country; the different im-

pacts that ESA listing decisions have had on local communities and economies; and some of the legislative reforms needed to finally bring the ESA into the 21st century.

Over the past few years, the Trump administration made great progress by finalizing several updates to the ESA to modernize this bedrock law and to improve our ability to protect endangered and threatened species and celebrate our recovery successes.

The Trump administration created a transparent process for designating critical habitat for listed species, and finalized a commonsense definition that a critical habitat must indeed be critical to the species at hand.

Who would have thought?

They streamlined and modernized the process for consultation between government agencies to determine the scope of listing impacts, including requiring the consideration of the economic impact a listing could have on local economies.

Lastly, they finalized a rule that rewards State and landowners for successful recovery actions by loosening mandated regulations on species management as the species begin to recover and are down-listed from endangered to threatened.

Unfortunately, earlier this month, the Biden administration announced plans to rescind or reverse these improvements. This is exactly the wrong direction we should be heading, Madam Speaker.

As we have seen over the past four decades, the ESA has become a weapon used by extreme environmentalists and serial litigators to slow or halt critical economic development and land management projects in rural communities throughout the United States. From preventing the restoration of our forests, to creating overburdensome roadblocks for domestic energy development, the ESA, in its current form, simply does more harm than good.

Oftentimes, these ESA regulations negatively impact the very people we need as conservation partners. Through land use restrictions, reduced property values, and costly permitting requirements, unilateral and far-sweeping listing decisions remove incentive for these local partners to come to the table. In effect, it makes enemies out of the people who are most critical to our efforts instead of treating these species like the assets they are to our local lands. We must empower our local, State, and Tribal partners to collaborate on comprehensive recovery and conservation efforts, and we know this to be true.

More stringent regulations will not lead to more successful species recovery. In rural America, we value the responsible management of plants, animals, and native species, but we have to do so in a way that doesn't destroy our economies, decimate our lands or leave our communities vulnerable to natural disasters.

We need flexible tools, not one-size-fits-all regulations from the Federal

Government to be successful in our shared goal of recovery of our Nation's endangered and threatened species.

Tonight, we are here to raise the voices of rural communities that are impacted by the ESA and to make our message heard.

Madam Speaker, I yield to my good friend from the great State of Minnesota (Mr. STAUBER), who is the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources for the Committee on Natural Resources.

Mr. STAUBER. Madam Speaker, I rise with my colleagues in the Congressional Western Caucus to discuss abuse of the Endangered Species Act, a law passed with good intentions, but weaponized by radicals to fight hunting, fishing, mining, logging, transportation, and our way of life.

In my district in northern Minnesota, the dramatic rise of the gray wolf has posed a threat to our deer herds, our livestock, and our family pets. The Minnesota Deer Hunters Association considers it a top threat to our hunting way of life.

Meanwhile, it wreaks havoc on our cattle ranchers throughout northern Minnesota. One rancher lost 26 cows to wolves in just 1 year.

In 2013, then-President Obama's Fish and Wildlife Service rightfully delisted the gray wolf.

□ 2045

Why? Because the gray wolf had clearly recovered. It had exceeded population targets by as much as 300 percent. And, no, this is not a statistic from hunters or ranchers. This is straight out of a 2013 Fish and Wildlife Service press release.

Dan Ashe, Obama's Fish and Wildlife Service then-Director, when the gray wolf was delisted, stated: "An exhaustive review of the latest scientific information . . . shows that we have accomplished that goal with the gray wolf."

Madam Speaker, what happened next? Activist judges in Washington, D.C., put the gray wolf back on the list just a couple of years later.

And when Obama's Fish and Wildlife Service Director took a well-paying job with an activist group, his tune suddenly changed, and he wanted the gray wolf back on the endangered species list.

Fortunately, the Trump administration did the right thing, listening to the science, and delisted the gray wolf last fall.

However, the same problem with the ESA and activist groups remain, and it is widespread.

Recently, the Fish and Wildlife Service declined to list the moose as an endangered species because their numbers are above targets. This time, the radical activist lawyers said the quiet part out loud. In a Minneapolis Star Tribune article, the Center for Biological Diversity, which has significant influence over House Democrats, stated: "Now it is going to be a lot harder to

ensure that things like mines . . . don't go forward without protections for moose in place."

Could their intentions be any more clearer, Madam Speaker?

The purpose of the ESA is pretty straightforward: to protect endangered species. Tragically, the ESA is not always being used for conservation. It is being weaponized as a way to advance the far left's radical agenda. It is being used by the Green New Deal Democrat Party to stop progress.

We need to update the Endangered Species Act to allow us to hunt, fish, mine, harvest timber, farm, and for other responsible uses. Let's reform the Endangered Species Act and maintain our way of life.

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. STAUBER and appreciate him bringing his perspective from the great State of Minnesota.

Like he and his constituents, we in the State of Washington also understand the impact of the gray wolf and what impact it can have on our local ranchers, farmers, and communities. I thank him very much for his work on bringing control back to the State, where it should be.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN), who is the Republican ranking member on the Committee on Natural Resources.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Washington not only for holding this important forum tonight but also for his tremendous leadership with the Western Caucus, where we look at real solutions for rural America.

Madam Speaker, America is blessed with an incredible abundance of wildlife. Many of these animals have become icons of our country. Look no further than the majestic bald eagle, the national symbol of freedom and American pride.

With such rich biodiversity, we have a responsibility to respect and protect the species that call the United States home. When President Nixon signed the Endangered Species Act into law in 1973, its stated intent was simple: protect wildlife most at risk of extinction.

While the law had just intentions, ambiguous language and lawsuits have allowed special interest groups to hijack the ESA, using it as a weapon against any projects or actions they oppose. This has had a particularly devastating impact on rural economies across the country as red-tape lawsuits block important projects and essential agency actions.

One example of this, as my colleagues from California know, is continual ESA lawsuits over the 3-inch Delta smelt that have diverted trillions of gallons of water away from farmers in the San Joaquin Valley of California to create a man-made drought and double-digit unemployment in recent years.

Despite these diversions, the fish populations of the Delta smelt con-

tinue decreasing, and more farmers are throwing in the towel because of the uncertainty.

We can find another example in the Pacific Northwest. The 1990 listing of the northern spotted owl economically devastated rural communities in Oregon and Washington by virtually decimating the timber industry in the region. The collapse of the timber industry has actually hurt the northern spotted owl by making these forests into dense, overgrown powder kegs. Now, decades later, Americans are paying higher prices for building materials because much of our mill infrastructure was wiped out, never to return.

ESA litigation has also prevented delisting of animals that have fully recovered, like the grizzly bear. The Western States that house grizzly bears undertook a herculean effort to recover them, to the point that the Fish and Wildlife Service found that grizzly bears in the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem and Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem are fully recovered.

This is not a new issue, as they first moved to delist the Greater Yellowstone population back in 2007. However, due to ESA lawsuits from radical special interest groups, both population segments are still listed.

Unfortunately, examples like this now fill the endangered species list. This is diverting critical resources away from animals that actually need protection.

This should be common sense. If an animal recovers and is thriving in its environment, it should be delisted, plain and simple. Yet, Democrat lawmakers and administration officials are so intent on pleasing the whims of special interest groups that they refuse to follow the science and to look at the facts. We must work together to close these loopholes.

Earlier this month, the Biden administration announced it is rolling back significant ESA reforms. It is another example of how out of touch this administration is with rural Americans and endangered species as well. Under these policies, rural America is now what is in the most danger.

Many of the reforms put in place under President Trump were born out of input from local communities most affected by the policies created in Washington. Yet, this administration seems bent on reinstating burdensome regulations in order to open up the door for environmental groups to again weaponize the ESA.

Republican or Democrat, we can all agree that we want our most vulnerable species not just to survive but to thrive for generations. Using the ESA as a political battering ram will not accomplish this goal.

We must return the ESA to its original intent: protecting wildlife that is most at risk. Anything more than that is a bureaucratic overreach and a giveaway to radical environmental groups.

Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman again for hosting this forum.

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Madam Speaker, I really thank my friend for his leadership on this very important issue.

As was mentioned earlier, the ESA has a dismal recovery rate of just 3 percent. We have to work hard to strengthen this law in order to provide real results.

We ought to be incentivizing private investment in species recovery, streamline decision-making, and promote the comprehensive efforts of State and local governments as well as Tribes.

I want to just say I greatly appreciate the thoughts of the good gentleman from the Committee on Natural Resources.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BAIRD), one of my fellow farmers in Congress and a war veteran. I thank him for being with us tonight.

Mr. BAIRD. Madam Speaker, I want to thank my colleague from the State of Washington for allowing me to have the opportunity to participate in this Special Order.

Madam Speaker, I rise today on behalf of the communities and the residents of west central Indiana to share our experience with the Endangered Species Act.

As an animal scientist and a farmer, I am a lifelong conservationist. I value the well-intentioned effort of the ESA to protect and conserve our Nation's most iconic species that define our landscapes and have shaped our heritage. Instead, however, I have repeatedly found myself discouraged with the implementation of this important act.

As I shared here on the House floor a few weeks ago, Lakes Freeman and Shafer, near Monticello, Indiana, have been a popular tourist destination. It has been home to many small businesses, attractions, and a vibrant local economy for generations of Hoosiers. Unfortunately, though, a series of droughts and a tangle of bureaucratic red tape involving the ESA has made a devastating impact on this community.

Following a listing on the endangered species list more than a decade ago of mussels found in the Tippecanoe River, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service subsequently ordered a new higher volume of water to consistently flow out of the Oakdale Dam that forms Lake Freeman, in an effort to preserve these now-protected mussels. This executive action by unelected bureaucrats has crippled our once-thriving community.

Businesses like the Tall Timbers Marina, local resorts, and the Madam Carroll cruise boat, as seen here, report catastrophic losses to revenue and depleted financial reserves.

Homeowners along the lake report ruined seawalls, dried-up wells, and slashed resale values, even during this hottest real estate market of our lifetime.

With zero regard for the economic and environmental catastrophe created, the Fish and Wildlife Service re-

fuses to negotiate and continues to enforce a mandate designed to protect a population of mussels that have likely already died from the bacterial overload created when this 1,500-acre lake was reduced to a puddle, killing practically all the wildlife that used to call Lake Freeman home.

Due to years of misinterpretation of the law, unchecked actions by unelected bureaucrats, and radical environmentalism, this once valuable law, designed to conserve America's natural beauty, has instead proved time and time again to be a death knell to actual ecosystems and the nearby communities.

The Service consistently hides behind its ability to point fingers at other agencies, whose compliance is obligated by the ESA as a means to avoid rational management of the act and the species it protects.

As thought leaders and policy-makers, we have an important responsibility to preserve the natural beauty that God has bestowed on our land. The Endangered Species Act was established with that mission at heart but has gone frightfully astray.

It has been 40 years since the enactment of the ESA. Now more than ever, it is time to modernize this important law, to fix its broken parts to better serve its purpose and to allow for responsible solutions to disasters like Lake Freeman.

I hope my colleagues will join me in this valuable effort.

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. BAIRD and appreciate his leadership on this important issue.

From farming to ranching to mining to forestry to recreational opportunities, the far-reaching impacts of the Endangered Species Act go wide. I thank him for bringing up those very important points.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MANN), my good friend and colleague from the town of Quinter.

Mr. MANN. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Washington very much for his leadership with the Western Caucus and for hosting this Special Order tonight.

Madam Speaker, I rise today, with my colleagues from the Western Caucus, to highlight progress made in the lesser prairie chicken population recovery through voluntary conservation efforts in Kansas.

The lesser prairie chicken is a North American species native to the grasslands and southern Great Plains across New Mexico, Colorado, Oklahoma, Texas, and Kansas. These birds use the open areas of the plains to perform their courtship dance and build their nests on the ground, away from any roads or structures.

□ 2100

My district, the Big First of Kansas, is home to the most extensive range and largest population of the lesser prairie-chicken.

Since the 1990s, there have been concerns regarding the lesser prairie-chicken population size and habitat, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has considered listing the bird under the Endangered Species Act on multiple occasions.

The Fish and Wildlife Service cited habitat fragmentation as one of the reasons for its population decline, as much of the area is used for cropland, grazing, and oil and gas development. However, we have seen perhaps the most significant population changes tied to the prolonged periods of drought across the chicken's range.

At its lowest, the lesser prairie-chicken population fell to approximately 15,400 birds during the worst phase of the 2013 drought.

As the population declined, stakeholders across the five states began conversations and plans to address this issue and partnered with local landowners and industry. The Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks and Tourism teamed up with farmers and ranchers, the Lesser Prairie-Chicken Interstate Working Group, and other midwestern States throughout the bird's range to initiate conservation plans.

In their work to help the lesser prairie-chicken, Kansans have conserved more than 40,000 acres of habitat through the Conservation Reserve Program at the U.S. Department of Agriculture and private investments. Many of the voluntary conservation efforts have been directly funded by farmers and ranchers, the energy sector, and other landowners. As stakeholders make conservation changes, it is vital that the practices are mutually beneficial to both the lesser prairie-chicken and agriculture and energy producers.

These voluntary efforts have yielded excellent results, with the lesser prairie-chicken population up to more than 34,400 birds in 2020. In Kansas, the population has been stable to increasing since 2013, while the entire population has been increasing since 2016. The population growth has occurred thanks to voluntary efforts, but also because of increased rainfall, which has also benefited many of the agricultural producers in the area.

And so it is especially alarming and disappointing to see the Fish and Wildlife Service release a plan to list the lesser prairie-chicken under the Endangered Species Act as threatened in the northern population and endangered in the southern population.

The potential ESA listing flies in the face of years spent and millions invested in voluntary conservation and goes against the clear data that the population has increased under those efforts. As usual, President Biden believes Federal overreach is the answer to a local and State issue, and his administration lacks trust in private landowners to take care of their own land.

I strongly and vehemently oppose the listing of the lesser prairie-chicken, and I will continue to push back on the

Biden administration's egregious overreach.

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Madam Speaker, I appreciate very much Mr. MANN's participation in this Special Order but also his leadership on this very important issue. He gives clear examples in his own district of seeing the success in the recovery of, in his case, the lesser prairie-chicken through, I think I heard him say, voluntary conservation efforts.

It just underscores the need for us to be able to recognize all of the efforts that are being taken on these species' behalf, utilize the best available science, and consider all efforts that are being made when assessing these listing decisions.

I thank Mr. MANN, and I appreciate very much his contribution.

Now, I would like to yield to the gentleman from New York (Ms. TENNEY), a prospective member of the Western Caucus, one that we would be delighted to have her membership, but certainly appreciate very much her participation this evening to help us illustrate this very important issue to the American public. We are anxious to have her here this evening.

Ms. TENNEY. Madam Speaker, I join my colleagues today urging common-sense policies to carry out the goals of the Endangered Species Act while allowing our communities to flourish.

As stewards of our planet, we each have a responsibility to care for the environment and protect our wildlife while also caring for and addressing the needs of our human environment, which often gets left out in this conversation.

However, today it seems more difficult than ever to have balanced discussions. Deeply entrenched special interests are increasingly using our small communities as pawns for their larger political ambitions. Unfortunately, the bureaucrats in both the Federal and State Government, especially in New York, have become more powerful than the people, and that is unacceptable.

I want to bring to your attention what is happening in my community today. I represent New York's 22nd District, which stretches all the way from Lake Ontario, yes, a Great Lake, to the Pennsylvania border in the heart of beautiful, pastoral, upstate New York.

On April 16, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and New York State Department of Environmental Conservation ordered an immediate halting of a routine annual dredging project to clear ingress and egress into the lovely inlet of Sandy Pond, which is on the eastern shore of Lake Ontario, due to the sighting of a piping plover, a small shoreline bird that weighs less than 2 ounces. Even though there are over 10,000 of these birds today throughout the Great Plains and eastern seaboard, they remain listed as an endangered species in the Great Lakes region.

The annual dredging project maintains safe ingress and egress into

Sandy Pond. The seasonal dredging was one week from completion before the forced government closure. There are several hundred homes and campsites along this beautiful spot on Lake Ontario known as Sandy Pond, where people from around the Northeast have enjoyed this incredibly beautiful and unique place for over a century.

The closure has been devastating to local businesses, residents, and visitors, who have already been suffering from the disruptions of the COVID-19 pandemic last summer. Property values alone in this region are in excess of \$150 million, not including all the business revenues and sales tax lost from people coming to this region from really all around the Northeast and Canada.

Despite this harsh Federal action, the two—there are now two—piping plovers' nests are not even close to the dredging site. I know because I went to the site, and I walked off the distance from the dredging site to the beginning of the designated habitat. The distance was clearly over 3,000 feet, just to get to the beginning of the site, where the birds are much farther down.

I want to emphasize that the community cares deeply about the natural environment. They seek to preserve this natural environment and its natural splendor for generations to come, and they deeply care about the continued growth and continued population of this piping plover.

The community has proposed a simple dredging, an economy-mode dredging, which would be less intrusive, to dispose of the sand in an alternative location that would be far away. This is a very modest and safe proposal. It is respectful and preserves the nesting site to the bird, and it is a perfectly reasonable accommodation.

Unfortunately, the Federal and State bureaucrats have dug in and refuse to compromise, despite the fact that dredging can begin again safely and responsibly without threatening the life or the habitat of the birds.

The Federal and State agencies have been unable to support their position yet with data or facts. We have had numerous conversations with them, public meetings, and press conferences, and they refuse to offer any opportunity for the residents to have some relief.

All the while, the community at Sandy Pond continues to suffer, and the harm could be irreparable harm as the situation grows more dire each day, as the safe passage into Sandy Pond to and from Lake Ontario becomes impossible.

The piping plover, interestingly, has not been seen in this part of Sandy Pond. Really it is sort of a rare resident. And it has been determined that actually piping plovers like dredged sand. It unearths minerals and nutrients for them, and they tend to be flocking now to these nesting sites. Sadly, a few years ago one of the pairs that did show up was killed by a fox, so

we were unable to save that particular pair.

There are far too many communities that have suffered from the whims of bureaucrats in Washington and Albany who just don't seem to care and seem to be hiding behind many of these rules and regulations when there are reasonable alternatives that will preserve the natural environment as well as the human environment.

I am concerned that to make matters worse the Biden administration is barreling down a path of appeasement to the left lobbyists and special interests.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has already announced they are repealing recent reforms to the Endangered Species Act put in place under the last administration—and thank you for acknowledging the changes that were made. These changes will enact greater economic costs while doing very little to offer any additional conservation protections for the environment.

Our communities need reasonable compromises to ensure the prosperity and enjoyment of our natural environment for all. This includes the economy as well as the wildlife and the natural environment. The Federal Government must be committed to this outcome as well as the State government.

That is why I rise today, in support of targeted reforms to the Endangered Species Act that provide for common-sense solutions that will protect the natural environment for all species.

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Madam Speaker, I thank Ms. TENNEY for illustrating what is necessary common sense and finding a balance between protecting species as well as protecting a region's economic stability. I thank her very much for her leadership in that overall picture. We look forward to continuing to work with her.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. LAMALFA), the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Conservation and Forestry of the Committee on Natural Resources.

□ 2110

Mr. LAMALFA. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague from the State of Washington, a good friend and chairman of our Western Caucus. I appreciate the time and the effort to have this time of education here tonight on the House floor, and for those who would watch and want to actually learn what goes on.

So where do we start on the Endangered Species Act?

Passed in 1973, signed by Republican President Richard Nixon.

Now, if you were to listen to the rhetoric any time Republicans want to talk about reforming the Endangered Species Act or doing things that make sense, I think, out in the woods or with water storage, with mining the critical minerals we are going to need for a lot of these idealistic views, we are going to have more and more use of electricity, you would think that we were

going to be the plunderers of the land. Completely not the case.

The things that are going on right now in the time of drought we have in the West, in my home State of California, and the ongoing problems we have with nonmanaged timber lands, U.S. forest lands, and the resulting effect that has on private lands with the bad neighbors of U.S. lands are typically to them.

If we are in a time of drought, we need to up our game more so on forestry, forest management, thinning, and using these materials for the good of people.

We had a toilet paper shortage months ago, as ridiculous as that sounds in a first-world country like the United States, yet we are burning millions of acres every year. You could trace a lot of this back to the misuse, the abuse of the Endangered Species Act to stop and block the type of work we need to be doing.

We have had hundreds of thousands of acres of fire like over there on the Western Coast, north coast of California. They try to put in a project after a 400,000-acre burn to do a minimal amount, 7,000 acres of clean up, of restoration, of removing some of the dead trees and brush and other things that were left behind along roadways and somewhere around communities, et cetera. Environmental lawsuits come in and stop them from doing 7,000 acres, less than 2 percent out of the fire.

So what is the solution to this? Just watch these ghost trees stay there, watch the brush grow up around all this and become the next tinderbox for the next fire in 5 or 7 years?

That seems to be the solution by those on the far left that use the Endangered Species Act as a weapon to stop progress for people, as well as nature, as well as the environment.

California is in the throes of drought right now big time. Our reservoirs are way down from just 2 years ago when they were all practically full, and 2 years before that topped off, too. You may recall Lake Oroville, the Oroville Dam had the spillway break apart in the early part of 2017, because the lake was actually flowing over the top of the emergency spillway. The dam is in fine shape. The spillway has been rebuilt. And we have stored a lot of water between then and now.

So what has gone on?

So much water has been released out to the Pacific Ocean and not used for people use, for agricultural use or even smart environmental use.

The usage of the Endangered Species Act as a weapon has devastated so much of agriculture in California, which maybe people don't realize that 90 percent of certain types of crops, the vegetable crops that the United States people use come from California. Most of the almonds that you would use come from California.

Where is this going to come from if California is out of business because of

the misuse and abuse of the Endangered Species Act, because someone might decide the coho salmon up in the Klamath Basin is more valuable than the sucker fish in the Klamath Lake or the water foul that gets forgotten about in the basin right around there?

Last year, we had a devastating kill on ducks and other wildlife in that Klamath Basin area because they couldn't get water through the agricultural system to where the refuges are for the ducks.

So what species is it we are going to pick?

The water in the Klamath project actually is assigned agriculture use. The Klamath project added additional water storage space to the existing Klamath Lake. Oregon courts have already ruled a couple times that additional water belongs to agriculture. It is not something for the Bureau of Reclamation and the Department of Interior to use in order to make their equations work out on the failed application to salmon in order to, in their idea, flush a virus out of the Klamath River.

There is other evidence out there saying this is actually the opposite of what you should do. That the virus—the C. shasta virus is actually propagated by these additional flows. It is done year after year after year, and the virus keeps returning. Maybe you need to let that stuff dry out.

Also, the sucker fish that they are trying to protect in the lake, the bottom feeding fish, too much water in the lake studies show by the NAS—National Academy of Sciences—that too much water in that lake makes them more vulnerable to predators and doesn't help the sucker fish, which is good at living in a shallow amount of water. So we are going in opposite directions.

Agriculture is devastated in the Klamath Basin. You are probably not going to see the potatoes that In-N-Out Burger uses, horseradish, mint, other products, as well as a lot of hay crops. They are not going to happen this year, except for whatever water they can get from wells up there; not going happen.

So when you see these things not on your store shelf anymore, you will know that there is something going on, or when you see them highly overpriced because we have to get them from some foreign country. You are going to see the root causes because the California water supply has been frittered away for other things besides useful purposes.

And this isn't in defiance of the ESA or helping species, but the right science isn't being used. When you have one-term paper written being used as gospel on the Klamath River as setting policy versus a lot of other evidence—they want to remove the hydroelectric dams on the Klamath River.

Now, when we are talking about drought in California, when we already have lakes and reservoirs that are low, we have—Lake Oroville is going to be

at dead pool probably about mid-August.

Now, what is the temperature in mid-August?

Not quite near what my colleague in Arizona was speaking about, but it is hot. So when we have this water supply run out, unable to produce the hydroelectric power that we normally could because we could store it, then we are going to have more power shortages, not just because of power shutoffs. Because when the wind blows in California, now we have to shut off the power because trees and things might blow branches into the power lines and cause another devastating fire, like what is known as the Camp Fire that devastated the town of Paradise, also in my district.

Where is the common sense with this? Where is the common sense of applying if we have drought conditions or, as the left likes to talk about every other speech in this Chamber, climate change, the religion of climate change?

Okay. If the blanket-blank climate is changing, why aren't we storing more water since we, as people, are smart enough to know we will need a water supply?

Why aren't we doing more to cause electricity be generated at that water storage site?

Why aren't we doing more to trim and manage our forests that are overcrowded?

Way too many trees per acre when they have been managed that way for 100 years.

Instead, we go on and on, and somebody comes up with a lawsuit to prevent us from managing forests that way, prevent us from storing additional water.

Not to mention when we talk about all cars have to become electric by 2035. I know a lot of people who aren't interested in buying electric cars.

What happened to the choice people have of vehicles, the size and the style they seek to have?

Yet we are hell-bent on electrifying everything. In the bay area, they want to ban gas stoves and gas appliances in people's homes because of some idealistic view of the environment and somehow tying that back to the misuse of the Endangered Species Act.

All this ties together. The Endangered Species Act has been a great tool to shut down the things we need to do, whether it is the expansion of a highway, water storage. Shasta Dam right now in my district could be raised 18 feet and add right away 640,000 acre-feet of water on those full years. 640,000 acre-feet would be enough for 1.2 million homes or 200,000 acres of crops that people watching this right now like to have for their fresh fruits, for their salads, for their vegetables, whatever it would be. And this is all going to be gone.

Do you like imported oil? Did you love the oil shortages back in the seventies? Do you like this \$4 or \$5 or \$6 gas and diesel we are having right now?



Then you are going to love imported food.

And the Endangered Species Act has been used as a weapon to stop people from farming, from timbering, from mining, basic things that we need in order to have our electronics, to have copper for our wiring, any of those things.

□ 2120

It has been such a weapon since 1973, when it was passed with good intentions. And I still think we need to have it. It saved the bald eagle. It saved a lot of things. But also, its record overall, looking at savings of endangered species, is a pretty low number. Why? Because of ridiculous regulations and ridiculous biological opinions that don't even connect the dots of how this is going to help the salmon in the Klamath River or farther up in Washington where they want to rip some of those dams out, too, and take away that hydroelectric power.

Where are we going to get the stored water? Where are we going to get the hydroelectric power? You want to completely rely on what is a narrow part of the grid, solar power or wind power? You can't even rely on those, not for a major part of the grid. We need to have 24-7 electricity you can count on with either biomass, wood products stacked on the deck, the waste wood that should come from the forestry that we should be doing but aren't doing nearly fast enough, or natural gas plants. We have so much gas in this country now because of hydraulic fracturing, but that is vilified, too.

Pipelines bringing energy where it is needed is vilified, too, because they are using an endangered species somewhere as a tool to stop these developments.

Americans, enjoy these high prices you are getting right now. Enjoy these shortages of electricity, of fuel, the higher cost of food, the shortage of certain food items, because the usage of the Endangered Species Act—and the usage of other environmental laws that have been abused—that has been completely taken out of context from the original intent like Congress passed back in 1973 or layered upon in recent years.

We have to reform this process. It is not because Republicans want to plunder the planet. That is so tiresome. Any time we talk about forest management, oh, you are going to clear cut everything—I'm from northern California—from here to Oregon, or somewhere else.

That is not it at all. Talk to any smart timber operation, and they have 80- to 100-year plans for the private lands that they manage. If you could fly over and look at how these timberlands are managed, you can tell there is generally a checkerboard of private land versus Federal land. You can see the different squares as they are managed either before a fire, ongoing, or after a fire.

Just fly over one 3 years after a fire and see who has actually been out

there cleaning up their lands and trying to restore things versus unmanaged Federal land, which is still the big mess it was right after the fire. You will see the way the government is doing it, the way the left is foisting these ridiculous rules and laws upon us and not allowing us to do reasonable reform to bring just a little bit of balance back into what was passed 50 years ago into what we have to deal with.

At this time, when we are watching things go way off-kilter here under this administration, I just remind those watching to look at the root cause. It all ties together, the Endangered Species Act, other environmental laws, other lawsuits, when you can't even turn around to do a simple thing without somebody coming after you, suing you over it.

Look around your own home. Try to build a deck on your own home and someone is going to try to environmentally slow you down on that these days. Farmers are getting fined for building a pond on their land in the Western States in order to retain a little more water for their cattle.

When you see the high prices of these things all happening, look at the root cause. Enjoy these high prices of fuel and electricity and the shortage there, and know it is not because of our policies here but because of the policies of misuse and abuse of endangered species laws, of environmental laws, and all the lawsuits that go along with them.

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Madam Speaker, the gentleman has certainly been a true leader on this issue and a passionate, experienced, and knowledgeable voice. We appreciate his work on the Western Caucus.

We cannot continue to use a one-size-fits-all approach. That often leads to mismanagement. The gentleman's examples and illustrations bear that out to be true, and I look forward to continuing to work with him on this issue.

As I mentioned earlier, the Biden administration has proposed a massive rollback of recent improvements to the ESA, or the Endangered Species Act. Many members from the caucus and across the country and I are very concerned that these rollbacks will hamper our ability to work with local leaders on species recovery.

I think it is also worth mentioning that the administration's actions are in direct contrast to their report on the proposed 30 by 30 initiative, which aims to conserve 30 percent of our Nation's lands and waters by the year 2030. Their report claims that as part of this initiative, they will recognize and reward voluntary conservation efforts of private landowners and recognize the contributions of farmers and ranchers, forest owners, and others in rural America. Instead, they are looking to impose even more Federal restrictions on these conservation partners, and that is the opposite to the approach that we should be taking.

Madam Speaker, quite frankly, it ignites even greater concerns about the

administration's so-called conservation initiative.

Madam Speaker, just to remind you, I started off the evening saying that it was nearly 50 years ago that President Nixon signed the Endangered Species Act into law. If you will recall, it was designed to do two things: prevent species from going extinct and promote their recovery back to health and healthy populations.

I think we have heard tonight that we can accomplish that, and we need to accomplish that. A strong ESA and strong recovered species can happen, but they don't have to happen at the expense of communities and our economy. Those two things are not mutually exclusive.

I think the arguments, the cases, and the illustrations that you have heard tonight perfectly allow us to understand that.

Madam Speaker, I thank all of my colleagues from the Western Caucus for participating tonight. This is a very important issue, something that I think all of us in Congress can find a lot of common ground on. I look forward to working with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle on successful reform of the Endangered Species Act.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

#### HONORING MICHELLE ALLMAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. SOTO) for 30 minutes.

Mr. SOTO. Madam Speaker, in honor of Caribbean Heritage Month, I recognize Michelle Allman.

Michelle, otherwise known as Coach Mea Allman, born in Jamaica, comes from a diverse, mixed cultural heritage: her father, Costa Rican, and her mother, Jamaican, Arawak Indian, Scot. She was raised in Canada and now resides in Florida.

She noticed early in her career the bullying of young people with cultural accents in schools and the general lack of awareness about their Caribbean heritage. Coach Mea felt a need to be part of educating her Caribbean-American community by publishing an online publication called *Karibbean Under One Magazine* in 2008, along with her son, Michael Morgan, as cofounder and CFO, to show the richness of diverse cultures; to be a community liaison for other Caribbean organizations and businesses to provide resources, outreach, disaster relief; and to help others to unite and grow our cultural awareness in the larger community.

As a cultural advocate, she is passionate about building a welcoming community with her Women of Culture brand that comes together as community leaders to educate, empower, and celebrate while keeping their own sense of cultural identity.

As a certified professional life, health, and nutrition coach, she encourages others to make, meet, and exceed goals in both their personal and

professional lives by using her success as a 21-year breast cancer survivor as a health advocate to produce and host her monthly virtual show, "G.L.O.W. 365 = Greater Level of Wellness 365," that brings awareness of the latest health and wellness information in America and the Caribbean islands.

She also celebrates and honors individuals who have overcome or continue to battle chronic illnesses and conditions with her Ribbons of Survivors 365 brand that launched in 2014.

Additionally, she is an empowering speaker for KweliWorks and host of several virtual shows. And now, she is the international cultural ambassador for the Orlando International Film Festival Lions Club. Her focus this year is to provide a platform to celebrate Caribbean filmmakers.

For this and more, Michelle Allman, we honor you.

□ 2130

HONORING RACHELLE R. GRAND-PIERRE

Mr. SOTO. Madam Speaker, in honor of Caribbean-American Heritage Month, I would like to recognize Rachelle R. Grand-Pierre.

Rachelle R. Grand-Pierre is the founder of RGP Law Firm, a boutique immigration law firm in central Florida specializing in immigration, removal defense, and humanitarian relief.

Rachelle received her bachelor of arts degree in English, creative writing, at the University of Central Florida. She earned her Juris Doctor at Barry University where she was a member of the inaugural class of the collaborative family law clinic.

Rachelle currently serves on the executive board of the Central Florida Chapter of the American Immigration Lawyers Association as regional vice president of Orlando where she liaises between the organization and the U.S. Immigration and Citizenship Services office in Orlando.

As the daughter of brave, hard-working, Haitian immigrants, Rachelle saw firsthand how immigrants selflessly dedicate themselves to providing better lives for their families. For this reason, Rachelle has a passion for fighting for immigrants to have the ability to live, love, and work in the United States the way she has been blessed to do.

Rachelle has had the opportunity to help hundreds of immigrants in her career, and she hopes that she will continue to touch the lives of countless others. Even though she is from south Florida, Rachelle has called central Florida her home for over 14 years.

When Rachelle is not tirelessly fighting for her clients, she can be found traveling, cooking, and spending quality time with her family.

For this and more, Ms. Rachelle R. Grand-Pierre, we honor you.

HONORING DOREEN EDWARDS-BARKER

Mr. SOTO. Madam Speaker, in honor of Caribbean-American Heritage Month, I would like to recognize Doreen Edwards-Barker.

Originally of Caribbean descent from Jamaica West Indies, Doreen Edwards-Barker relocated to Boston, Massachusetts, in the early seventies.

Doreen's philosophy is "no one is useless in this world who lightens the burdens of another." She has accomplished this by pursuing a nursing degree and attending Bethel Bible College. While attending Bethel Bible College, Doreen joined a street outreach ministry team feeding the homeless on the streets.

Looking at the possibility of a life change and an escape from cold winters, Doreen and her husband, Aldwin Barker, chose to call Kissimmee, Florida, their new home in 2002. Immediately, Doreen saw the same need that she saw in Boston. She realized helping others was the secret to living a happier, healthier, and more productive, and meaningful life.

Her passion was in her giving. They founded Clarita's House, Inc., and that later changed to Clarita's House Outreach Ministry, Inc., or CHOM, as a testament to her late mother, Clarity Edwards. The outreach ministry has covered areas in Orlando for the Coalition For the Homeless as well as now in Kissimmee.

CHOM consistently serves the unsheltered and homeless by helping to build trust relationships with those hardest to reach. They also reach out to people living in the woods and homeless shelters of the community. This is done by providing groceries, new and gently used clothing, hygiene supplies, and down-payment assistance when needed.

CHOM also works with the Infinite Scholars Program, facilitating scholarship fairs for more than 500 students and their families, resulting in \$10 million in scholarship offers.

Doreen has been recognized multiple times within the community, even though she has never sought recognition for her work.

CHOM was awarded the 2021 Best of Kissimmee award in the category of charity services. Additionally, CHOM accepted the Second Harvest Food Bank of Central Florida's selection as the 2020 Osceola County Agency of the year.

For this and more, Ms. Doreen Edwards-Barker, we honor you.

HONORING ANDY KING

Mr. SOTO. Madam Speaker, in honor of Caribbean-American Heritage Month, I would like to recognize Andy King.

Andy King currently works in the Finance/Shared Services department for the publisher Houghton Mifflin Harcourt.

For the past 10 years, Andy has served as president of the board of directors of Southchase Parcel 5 Homeowners Association and served previously as president of the Southchase West Master Homeowners Association. His career also allowed for exposure in the management of some prominent business departments in the private

and public sectors, such as banking, customer service, credit management, and a stint in project management with New York City's Department of Housing Preservation and Development.

He is also a founding member and past-president of the Guyanese-American Cultural Association of Central Florida, treasurer of the Ann Marie De Goveia Scholarship Fund, and immediate past-president and current chairman of the advisory board of the Caribbean and Floridian Association.

Andy credits these experiences with helping him to lead the call for the promotion and introduction of programs and activities that are consistent with the desires of the Caribbean-American community.

He was instrumental in launching the annual Caribbean Fusion Festival in Osceola County, a cultural collaboration between CAFA and the City of Kissimmee, and also the annual Turkey Giveaway at Thanksgiving in Kissimmee. Andy is married and the father of two.

For this and more, Mr. Andy King, we honor you.

HONORING STERLING BLAKE

Mr. SOTO. Madam Speaker, in honor of Caribbean-American Heritage Month, I would like to recognize Sterling Blake.

Hailing from Jamaica West Indies, Sterling C. Blake came to the great United States of America as a sugarcane farmworker. He has resided in Kissimmee, Florida, for most of his life, where he served as an assistant pastor at the Church of God in Christ for 24 years.

Sterling then started a landscaping company in 1987, and the company grew tremendously. In 1994, Sterling Silver Scape & Sod, Inc., was nominated as the third largest African-American business in the central Florida area, and he was featured in the Orlando Business Journal that same year, and also in 2006. Sterling was also honored by the Orange County Minority Board department.

Sterling served on the board of the Council on Aging for 10 years and is also the pastor of Restore the Path for Christ church located in Kissimmee, Florida.

Sterling was also a member of the Tuskegee Airmen for over 10 years, and his commitment to the Tuskegee Airmen has afforded him the honor of a red jacket.

Sterling has served his community well by feeding the poor, visiting the sick in the hospitals, and helping the needy. Sterling is known in his community as an upstanding and honest businessman.

For this and more, Mr. Sterling Blake, we honor you.

HONORING GRACE PEEK-HARRIS

Mr. SOTO. Madam Speaker, in honor of LGBTQ-plus Pride Month, I would like to recognize Ms. Grace Peek-Harris.

Ms. Grace Peek-Harris has served the central Florida LGBTQ-plus community for several years. Grace's Navy career brought her to the region in the 1990s where she served on several deployments, including Operation Enduring Freedom. In 1998, she transitioned from active duty to the reserves and joined the Orlando Police Department.

While at OPD, she became well-known as an advocate for LGBTQ-plus issues and a friend to the LGBTQ-plus community. After the Pulse tragedy, Grace was officially appointed as the lead LGBTQ liaison where she continued to foster numerous relationships throughout the Orlando area and became the first full-time driver of the #0049 Orlando United patrol car. While in this role, Grace played an integral part in expanding the Safe Place program where over 230 Orlando businesses display a sticker identifying them as a safe place to report LGBTQ crimes.

In 2019, Grace founded the Gay Officers Action League of Central Florida, GOALcfl, whose mission is to support, educate, and promote positive relationships between LGBTQ, law enforcement and the communities they serve. Under her leadership as president, GOALcfl has become a driving force within the community by bridging the gap between the two.

She has led the organization through tremendous growth and has supported many central Florida LGBTQ-plus nonprofits. In 2021, GOALcfl hosted their first major training event in partnership with the Matthew Shepard Foundation. This day-long program educated many community advocates, law enforcement, and legal personnel on current hate crimes legislation.

Grace retired as a commander from the Navy after 23 years and retired as a master sergeant from OPD after 20 years.

□ 2140

She currently enjoys serving on the board of The Center and GOALcfl and continuing to volunteer with LGBTQ-plus organizations, including Zebra Coalition and KindRED Pride Foundation.

Grace lives in Windermere with her wife, Elie and their son, Dylan.

For this and more, Ms. Grace Peek-Harris, we honor you.

HONORING ELEANOR McDONOUGH

Mr. SOTO. In honor of LGBTQ-plus Pride Month, I would like to recognize Eleanor McDonough.

Ms. Eleanor McDonough was born and raised in Manchester-by-the-Sea, Massachusetts, to parents Frank and Sally McDonough. She moved to Kissimmee, Florida, in 2016 where she came out as a transgender woman. She currently works as a legislative assistant to Representative Kristen Arrington of Kissimmee, Florida, House District 43, and is the only out transgender person working at the Florida Capitol.

She previously worked for the Florida Democratic Party as a field orga-

nizer in Osceola County in the Celebration, Reunion, and Champions Gate area. She currently serves as the corresponding secretary of the Osceola County Democratic Executive Committee, is the deputy director of Region 4, central Florida, of the Florida LGBTQ-plus Democratic Caucus, is the secretary of the Florida Democratic Party Diversity and Inclusion Committee, is the secretary of the Osceola County Democratic Women's Club, and is a board member of the Democrats of St. Cloud and the Osceola County LGBTQ-plus Democratic Caucus.

She is also passionate about commonsense gun reform as a volunteer and former social media lead of the Osceola County chapter of Moms Demand Action.

In 2019 Eleanor graduated from the National Democratic Training Committee Staff Academy in the digital organizing track. Before her career in politics, she previously worked in the technology field for 20 years and was a small business owner.

She has three siblings: her brother Joseph McDonough, and her sisters Virginia and Siobhan McDonough. She is also the proud aunt of nephews Connor Fresia and Gus McDonough.

Eleanor is working to make the world a better place, especially for transgender kids. She looks forward to serving her community in Kissimmee for many years to come.

For this and more, Ms. Eleanor McDonough, we honor you.

HONORING MANDY KIMMER

Mr. SOTO. In honor of LGBTQ-plus Pride Month I would like to recognize Mandy Kimmer.

Mandy Kimmer, APR, CPRC, is the public information officer for Orange County Parks and Recreation, having worked there for 13 years.

Born and raised near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, she earned her BA degrees in public relations, journalism, and economics from Florida Southern College in Lakeland in 1983.

In 2015 she and friend Karen Castellones cofounded the Zebra Coalition's Jefferson R. Voss Education Fund for LGBTQ-plus students in central Florida, establishing an endowed scholarship at the University of Central Florida and helping direct funds from a separate donation for students pursuing courses for a GED or technical and community college. Since the inception of this funding, numerous students have received thousands of dollars in financial assistance to further their education.

After the Pulse tragedy occurred in Orlando on June 12, 2016, Mandy formed the LGBTQ Pride and Allies of Orange County for county colleagues and others outside the organization. Knowing that people wanted to help and needed to heal, she invited LGBT community leaders to speak at meetings held in Orange County's administration building. Topics included volunteer opportunities with Zebra Coalition, civil rights work of Equality Florida, community

involvement of The LGBT-plus Center Orlando, personal transgender stories, and coming-out experiences of youth and adults. Five years later this small assembly is now in the process of meeting requirements to become a recognized employee resource group for the Orange County government's 8,000 employees.

Mandy has sung first alto and second soprano parts in the Orlando Gay Chorus for the past 4 years and is a 9-year breast cancer survivor. She is the proud mom of sons Matthew Lubber, a former U.S. marine, and Andrew Lubber, who is majoring in accounting at the University of South Florida in Tampa.

For this and more, Ms. Mandy Kimmer, we honor you.

HONORING BRANDON WOLF

Mr. SOTO. In honor of LGBTQ-plus Pride Month, I would like to recognize Brandon Wolf.

Life changed for Brandon Wolf when, on June 12, 2016, he escaped Pulse nightclub with his life. That night a gunman murdered 49 mostly LGBTQ people of color, including his best friends, Drew and Juan, celebrating in their safe space.

In the wake of the tragedy, Brandon dedicated his life to honoring the victims with action. He has become a fierce advocate for commonsense gun safety reforms, becoming the first survivor of the shooting to share his testimony before this Congress. He frequently steps forward to share his story courageously and demands better from lawmakers.

Brandon has also become an unapologetic advocate for LGBTQ civil rights, amplifying the voices of marginalized people and resisting homophobia and transphobia.

He cofounded The Dru Project, a youth-serving organization that has given over \$100,000 in college funding to emerging LGBTQ leaders. Brandon also serves as the media relations manager for Equality Florida, our State's largest LGBTQ civil rights organization.

For this and more, Mr. Brandon Wolf, we honor you.

HONORING LISA BARR

Mr. SOTO. In honor of LGBTQ-plus Pride Month, I would like to recognize Ms. Lisa Barr.

Lisa Barr joined the Hope and Help Center of Central Florida, Inc., in August of 2014 as executive director, prior to which she was the vice president of development at Habitat for Humanity of Brevard County, Florida. Lisa spent over 20 years as a Department of Defense contractor prior to moving to the nonprofit sector. She holds an MBA in management from the Johns Hopkins University and has a diverse background in the fields of government defense contracting, business consulting, not-for-profit leadership, and fundraising.

Her major career accomplishments include leading the expansion of a small, grassroots health organization into a regional operation with multiple satellite locations and successfully

leading 22 government subcontractors to surpass their targets throughout the rebuild challenges following the September 11, 2001, attack on the Pentagon.

Lisa is known throughout the region as a thought leader when it comes to innovation and new ideas to address the area's health disparities. She has recently been featured on WKMG News 6 for her work on HIV prevention and education and the reopening of a new medical facility.

She has contributed to the field of HIV and not-for-profit management through speaking engagements, mentorship of senior organizational leaders, and volunteer service on major projects, including the United States Conference on AIDS. Lisa has fostered an environment of excellence, compassion, and service that has earned Hope and Health the reputation of the warm hug of healthcare.

In her spare time Lisa enjoys spending time with her family and friends, traveling, and building houses with Habitat for Humanity of Brevard County Women Build.

For this and more, Ms. Lisa Barr, we honor you.

□ 2150

HONORING JOEL JUNIOR MORALES

Mr. SOTO. Madam Speaker, in honor of LGBTQ+ Pride Month, I would like to recognize Joel Junior Morales.

Joel Junior Morales—pronouns he, him, his, el,—is a proud queer Puerto Rican. He is currently the operations director for the LGBTQ+ Center Orlando, spearheading efforts to affirm and empower the LGBTQ+ community.

Morales served as a victim service navigator during the aftermath of the Pulse nightclub shooting on June 12, 2016. He assisted more than 900 individuals and 255 families, alongside 50 other government, community, and business organizations at the Family Assistance Center, which transitioned to being what is known now as the Orlando United Assistance, currently under Joel's leadership.

He was instrumental in creating the Central Florida LGBTQ+ Relief Fund, a collaboration of several LGBTQ organizations and mutual aid fund that helped over 700 LGBTQ+ families during the peak of the pandemic in 2020.

Throughout volunteerism, a long-standing community builder, Joel is one of the cofounders of QLatinx, a grassroots racial, social, and gender justice organization dedicated to the advancement and empowerment of the LGBTQ+ Latinx community.

He also serves on many community boards, including grant committee member for Contigo Fund, stakeholder forum for the National Mass Violence Victimization Resource Center, leadership team for the American Cancer Society, and others.

An advocate for survivors, he was trained and certified with the Florida Crisis Response Team. Joel is also the regional chapter coordinator for Crime

Survivors for Safety and Justice. He advocated and organized around Florida House bill 7125. The new Florida policy improves the probation system, gets Floridians back to work, and removes barriers to victims' compensation.

In addition, Joel has recently joined the Office for Victims of Crime Training and Technical Assistance Center as a consultant under the Antiterrorism and Emergency Assistance Program, working closely with other trauma centers around the Nation. He aims to continue his efforts through social justice and advocacy.

For this and more, Mr. Joel Junior Morales, we honor you.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. GRIFFITH (at the request of Mr. MCCARTHY) for today on account of family matters.

#### ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 11(b) of House Resolution 188, the House stands adjourned until 10 a.m. tomorrow morning for morning-hour debate and noon for legislative business.

Thereupon (at 9 o'clock and 51 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, June 15, 2021, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

#### OATH OF OFFICE MEMBERS, RESIDENT COMMISSIONER, AND DELEGATES

The oath of office required by the sixth article of the Constitution of the United States, and as provided by section 2 of the act of May 13, 1884 (23 Stat. 22), to be administered to Members, Resident Commissioner, and Delegates of the House of Representatives, the text of which is carried in 5 U.S.C. 3331:

"I, AB, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God."

has been subscribed to in person and filed in duplicate with the Clerk of the House of Representatives by the following Member of the 117th Congress, pursuant to the provisions of 2 U.S.C. 25:

MELANIE A. STANSBURY, First District of New Mexico.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC-1334. A letter from the Deputy Assistant General Counsel, Division of Regulatory Services, Office of Postsecondary Education, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's Major final regulations — Eligibility To Receive Emergency Financial Aid Grants to Students Under the Higher Education Emergency Relief Programs [Docket ID: ED-2020-OPE-0078] (RIN: 1840-AD62) received June 8, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

EC-1335. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting DC Act 23-575, "Transfer of Jurisdiction of Lot 901 within Square 620 Approval Resolution of 2020", pursuant to Public Law 93-198, Sec. 602(c)(1); (87 Stat. 814); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-1336. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Center for Clinical Standards and Quality, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, transmitting the Center's Major interim final rule — Medicare and Medicaid Programs; COVID-19 Vaccine Requirements for Long-Term Care (LTC) Facilities and Intermediate Care Facilities for Individuals with Intellectual Disabilities (ICFs-IID) Residents, Clients, and Staff [CMS-3414-IFC] (RIN: 0938-AU57) received June 8, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. MEEKS: Committee on Foreign Affairs. Supplemental report on H.R. 256. A bill to repeal the Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution of 2002 (Rept. 117-56 Pt. 2).

Mr. MCGOVERN: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 473. A resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 256) to repeal the Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution of 2002; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1187) to provide for disclosure of additional material information about public companies and establish a Sustainable Finance Advisory Committee, and for other purposes; and for other purposes (Rept. 117-59). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. TAKANO: Committee on Veterans' Affairs. H.R. 239. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for limitations on copayments for contraception furnished by the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes (Rept. 117-60). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. DEFAZIO: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. H.R. 539. A bill to amend the Disaster Recovery Reform Act of 2018 to require the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to waive certain debts owed to the United States related to covered assistance provided to an individual or household, and for other purposes (Rept. 117-61, Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

#### DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XIII, the Committee on the Budget discharged



from further consideration. H.R. 539 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

## PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mrs. KIM of California (for herself, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. LUCAS, and Ms. JOHNSON of Texas):

H.R. 3859. A bill to encourage and promote further research into informal learning opportunities to engage youth in STEM fields, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. MASSIE (for himself, Mr. ROY, Mr. GOODEN of Texas, Mrs. GREENE of Georgia, Mrs. BOEBERT, Mr. PERRY, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. CLYDE, Mr. BURCHETT, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. GOSAR, and Mr. MOONEY):

H.R. 3860. A bill to prohibit any requirement that a member of the Armed Forces receive a vaccination against COVID-19; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. MEEKS (for himself and Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia):

H.R. 3861. A bill to amend the National Housing Act to revise the treatment of student loan debt in the underwriting of FHA loans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. BASS (for herself and Ms. NORTON):

H.R. 3862. A bill to provide for a Community-Based Emergency and Non-Emergency Response Grant Program; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, and the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BEYER (for himself, Mr. COOPER, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. PETERS):

H.R. 3863. A bill to establish the use of ranked choice voting in elections for Senators and Representatives in Congress, to require each State with more than one Representative to establish multi-member congressional districts, to require States to conduct congressional redistricting through independent commissions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on House Administration, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BROWN:

H.R. 3864. A bill to require the Secretary of the Commerce, acting through the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, to provide grants supporting research on the conservation, restoration, or management of oysters in estuarine ecosystems, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. CICILLINE (for himself, Ms. BASS, Ms. NORTON, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. CHU, and Ms. VELÁZQUEZ):

H.R. 3865. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to prohibit employment of children in tobacco-related agriculture by deeming such employment as oppressive child labor; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. DAVIDSON:

H.R. 3866. A bill to require the United States Governor of, and the United States Executive Director at, the International Monetary Fund to oppose an increase in the weight of the Chinese renminbi in the Special Drawing Rights basket of the Fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mrs. DEMINGS (for herself and Mr. SARBANES):

H.R. 3867. A bill to amend the Help America Vote Act of 2002 to prohibit a State from establishing certain restrictions on voting by mail in an election for Federal office, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. HARSHBARGER:

H.R. 3868. A bill to protect individual liberty, ensure privacy, and prohibit discrimination with respect to the vaccination status of individuals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Transportation and Infrastructure, Education and Labor, Foreign Affairs, Oversight and Reform, and House Administration, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. HERN (for himself, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. DAVIDSON, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. MULLIN, and Mr. BANKS):

H.R. 3869. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 to provide for cost estimates of major legislation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KILMER (for himself, Mr. REED, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. CASTEN, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio):

H.R. 3870. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to include teacher preparation for computer science in elementary and secondary education; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. LOFGREN (for herself and Mr. SUOZZI):

H.R. 3871. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Education to provide grants for education programs on the history of the treatment of Italian Americans during World War II; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. LOFGREN (for herself and Mr. SUOZZI):

H.R. 3872. A bill to apologize for the treatment of Italian Americans during World War II; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MCCLINTOCK:

H.R. 3873. A bill to adjust certain ownership and other requirements for passenger vessels, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MCHENRY (for himself, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina, Mr. CAWTHORN, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. BUDD, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, and Ms. FOX):

H.R. 3874. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that govern-

mental pension plans may include certain firefighters, emergency medical technicians, and paramedics, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. MENG (for herself, Ms. SALAZAR, and Ms. HOULAHAN):

H.R. 3875. A bill to reauthorize the Interagency Committee on Women's Business Enterprise, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. NEGUSE (for himself, Mr. NADLER, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. CROW, Mr. JONES, and Ms. JAYAPAL):

H.R. 3876. A bill to ban the use of ketamine during arrest and detention other than in a hospital, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RUIZ:

H.R. 3877. A bill to amend the Reclamation Projects Authorization and Adjustment Act of 1992 to authorize additional projects related to the Salton Sea, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mrs. STEEL (for herself and Mr. SCHWEIKERT):

H.R. 3878. A bill to amend section 2202 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 to authorize States to expand the uses of the child care stabilization funds to include support for grants to increase access to child care through the establishment and expansion of child care programs by businesses; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. SUOZZI (for himself and Mrs. WALORSKI):

H.R. 3879. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the definition of municipal solid waste; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SUOZZI (for himself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. WATERS, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mrs. AXNE, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, and Mr. TRONE):

H.R. 3880. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow for contributions to the Alzheimer's Research and Caregiving Trust Fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, and Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. THOMPSON of California:

H.R. 3881. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to protect the well-being of soldiers and their families, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. WAGNER (for herself, Mr. GOODEN of Texas, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina, Mr. BABIN, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, and Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio):

H.R. 3882. A bill to initiate negotiations for a bilateral agreement on compensation between the United States and the People's Republic of China relating to the spread of the virus responsible for COVID-19, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Oversight and Reform, the Judiciary, Financial Services, Energy and Commerce, Armed Services, and Ways and Means, for a period

to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. WENSTRUP (for himself and Ms. UNDERWOOD):

H.R. 3883. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to prohibit smoking on the premises of any facility of the Veterans Health Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. WILD (for herself, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. RUSH, Mr. POCAN, Ms. OMAR, Ms. TITUS, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. PORTER, Ms. MENG, Mr. GOMEZ, Ms. MCCOLLUM, and Mr. MCGOVERN):

H.R. 3884. A bill to suspend the provision of security assistance to the Philippines until the Government of the Philippines has made certain reforms to the military and police forces, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. WITTMAN (for himself and Mr. PALAZZO):

H.R. 3885. A bill to limit the availability of funds for the Office of the Secretary of Defense pending action on certain amphibious shipbuilding programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. WOMACK (for himself, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. BUDD, Mr. HARRIS, and Mr. CRAWFORD):

H.J. Res. 51. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States giving Congress power to prohibit the physical desecration of the flag of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PANETTA (for himself, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. BACON, Mr. KINZINGER, Mr. UPTON, Mr. GALLAGHER, and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H. Con. Res. 38. Concurrent resolution expressing support for the NATO alliance and increased alliance cooperation on opportunities and challenges; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WALTZ (for himself, Mr. BANKS, Ms. TENNEY, Mrs. CAMMACK, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. DUNN, Mr. HARRIS, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mrs. HINSON, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. KATKO, and Mr. NEHLS):

H. Res. 474. A resolution condemning and censuring Representative Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez of New York, Representative Rashida Tlaib of Michigan, Representative Ilhan Omar of Minnesota, and Representative Ayanna Pressley of Massachusetts for defending foreign terrorist organizations and inciting anti-Semitic attacks across the United States; to the Committee on Ethics.

## CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mrs. KIM of California:

H.R. 3859.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

U.S. Constitution, Article I, Section 8, Clause 18:

"The Congress shall have Power . . . To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof."

By Mr. MASSIE:

H.R. 3860.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 9, Clause 7 & Article I, Section 8, Clause 1, which together constitute the power of the purse vested solely in Congress, and Article I, Section 7, which gives Congress the power to raise and support Armies and provide and maintain a Navy.

By Mr. MEEKS:

H.R. 3861.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1

By Ms. BASS:

H.R. 3862.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 1 of the United States Constitution, providing—"All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives."

By Mr. BEYER:

H.R. 3863.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. BROWN:

H.R. 3864.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1, Sec. 8, Cl. 18)

By Mr. CICILLINE:

H.R. 3865.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. DAVIDSON:

H.R. 3866.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 3 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution

By Mrs. DEMINGS:

H.R. 3867.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 4, clause 1

By Mrs. HARSHBARGER:

H.R. 3868.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. HERN:

H.R. 3869.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section VIII, US Constitution

By Mr. KILMER:

H.R. 3870.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Ms. LOFGREN:

H.R. 3871.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 To make all laws that shall be necessary and proper for

carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

By Ms. LOFGREN:

H.R. 3872.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 To make all laws that shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

By Mr. MCCLINTOCK:

H.R. 3873.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. MCHENRY:

H.R. 3874.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3: "To regulate Commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian Tribes."

By Ms. MENG:

H.R. 3875.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution

By Mr. NEGUSE:

H.R. 3876.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. RUIZ.

H.R. 3877.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution, to provide for the general welfare and make all laws necessary and proper to carry out the powers of Congress.

By Mrs. STEEL:

H.R. 3878.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. SUOZZI:

H.R. 3879.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. SUOZZI:

H.R. 3880.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Under Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution, Congress has the power "to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any Department or Officer thereof."

By Mr. THOMPSON of California:

H.R. 3881.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mrs. WAGNER:

H.R. 3882.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clauses 3, 10, and 18

By Mr. WENSTRUP:

H.R. 3883.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Ms. WILD:

H.R. 3884.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:



Art. 1, Sec. 8, Cl. 1, 3, 18

By Mr. WITTMAN:  
H.R. 3885.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18: The Congress shall have power to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department of Officer thereof. [Page H56]

By Mr. WOMACK:

H.J. Res. 51.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article V, U.S. Constitution

#### ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 19: Mr. MANN and Ms. MALLIOTAKIS.  
H.R. 55: Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida.  
H.R. 66: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.  
H.R. 82: Mrs. HARTZLER and Mr. WELCH.  
H.R. 85: Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mr. MASSIE, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. HICE of Georgia, and Mr. GUTHRIE.  
H.R. 93: Mr. BROOKS, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, and Mr. BABIN.  
H.R. 228: Mr. HARDER of California.  
H.R. 239: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.  
H.R. 255: Mr. EVANS.  
H.R. 331: Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania.  
H.R. 336: Mr. MALINOWSKI.  
H.R. 366: Mr. BANKS, Ms. BOURDEAUX, Mr. MOORE of Utah, Mr. KILMER, and Mr. LYNCH.  
H.R. 393: Mr. GARBARINO.  
H.R. 431: Mr. PAYNE, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Mr. CAWTHORN, and Mr. HUIZENGA.  
H.R. 432: Mr. RUIZ.  
H.R. 467: Mr. NEGUSE.  
H.R. 471: Mr. WALTZ.  
H.R. 477: Mr. GROTHMAN and Mr. RUSH.  
H.R. 571: Mr. BOWMAN and Ms. JACOBS of California.  
H.R. 646: Mr. COURTNEY, Ms. SEWELL, and Ms. JOHNSON of Texas.  
H.R. 725: Mrs. SPARTZ.  
H.R. 764: Ms. SCANLON.  
H.R. 801: Mr. GALLEGO, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. COHEN, and Mr. VARGAS.  
H.R. 848: Ms. STRICKLAND.  
H.R. 855: Ms. LETLOW.  
H.R. 1011: Mrs. CAMMACK and Mr. CAWTHORN.  
H.R. 1012: Ms. DEAN.  
H.R. 1115: Mr. WESTERMAN, Ms. MCCOLLUM, and Mr. PETERS.  
H.R. 1145: Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, Ms. BASS, and Mr. PAPPAS.  
H.R. 1155: Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. POCAN, Mr. GRIFFITH, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.  
H.R. 1179: Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, and Mr. FORTENBERRY.  
H.R. 1193: Ms. SCHRIER, Mr. MANN, and Mr. EMMER.  
H.R. 1223: Mr. RYAN.  
H.R. 1226: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.  
H.R. 1257: Mr. PHILLIPS, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, and Mr. TAYLOR.  
H.R. 1282: Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Mr. POCAN, and Mr. MOULTON.  
H.R. 1297: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Ms. WATERS, Mr. MORELLE, and Mrs. KIM of California.  
H.R. 1320: Ms. PRESSLEY, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. BOWMAN, and Mr. QUIGLEY.  
H.R. 1321: Mr. STEUBE, Mr. GIBBS, and Mr. WOMACK.

H.R. 1393: Ms. MCCOLLUM.  
H.R. 1474: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. LAMB, Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. ROSE, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. GALLEGO, and Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER.  
H.R. 1522: Mr. LANGEVIN.  
H.R. 1554: Mr. LARSEN of Washington.  
H.R. 1574: Ms. DEGETTE.  
H.R. 1656: Mr. MEUSER.  
H.R. 1676: Mr. SIRES.  
H.R. 1684: Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. POCAN, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. BACON, Ms. SHERRILL, and Ms. SPANBERGER.  
H.R. 1696: Ms. PINGREE.  
H.R. 1709: Mr. SIRES.  
H.R. 1783: Mr. CROW.  
H.R. 1791: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.  
H.R. 1800: Ms. STEFANIK.  
H.R. 1811: Mr. RUIZ.  
H.R. 1812: Mr. GIMENEZ.  
H.R. 1819: Mr. LARSEN of Washington.  
H.R. 1834: Miss RICE of New York.  
H.R. 1878: Mr. ALLRED, Miss RICE of New York, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. KILMER, Mr. CÁRDENAS, and Ms. MCCOLLUM.  
H.R. 1884: Mrs. TORRES of California and Mr. AGUILAR.  
H.R. 1946: Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, and Mr. REED.  
H.R. 2021: Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. BOWMAN, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. MATSUI, and Ms. ESHOO.  
H.R. 2029: Mr. EVANS.  
H.R. 2030: Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, Mr. LYNCH, and Mr. BARR.  
H.R. 2076: Mr. KELLY of Mississippi.  
H.R. 2079: Mr. COSTA.  
H.R. 2093: Mr. TAYLOR.  
H.R. 2116: Mr. POCAN.  
H.R. 2126: Ms. MCCOLLUM.  
H.R. 2127: Ms. WILD, Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. CLOUD, and Mr. DESJARLAIS.  
H.R. 2141: Mr. CARL.  
H.R. 2154: Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.  
H.R. 2166: Mr. COMER, Mr. DUNN, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. LONG, Mrs. KIM of California, and Mr. LYNCH.  
H.R. 2192: Ms. STRICKLAND and Mr. TURNER.  
H.R. 2193: Mr. CARSON, Mr. MRVAN, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, and Ms. BARRAGÁN.  
H.R. 2213: Mr. WITTMAN.  
H.R. 2238: Mr. BOWMAN.  
H.R. 2251: Mrs. SPARTZ.  
H.R. 2256: Mr. TORRES of New York, Mrs. KIM of California, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Ms. DEAN, Mr. LAMB, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. VELA, Ms. MANNING, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. TENNEY, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, and Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.  
H.R. 2264: Ms. WILD.  
H.R. 2278: Mr. MALINOWSKI.  
H.R. 2297: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.  
H.R. 2339: Mrs. AXNE, Mr. LYNCH, and Mr. BUTTERFIELD.  
H.R. 2352: Mr. HARDER of California.  
H.R. 2361: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.  
H.R. 2372: Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Mrs. SPARTZ.  
H.R. 2429: Mr. TAYLOR.  
H.R. 2449: Ms. STRICKLAND, Ms. BUSH, Ms. NORTON, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Ms. TITUS, Ms. BASS, and Mr. COOPER.  
H.R. 2454: Mr. WESTERMAN and Mr. BACON.  
H.R. 2455: Ms. TENNEY, Mr. MEUSER, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, and Ms. MACE.  
H.R. 2466: Ms. VELÁZQUEZ.  
H.R. 2479: Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN and Mr. CASE.  
H.R. 2590: Ms. SPEIER.  
H.R. 2607: Mr. EMMER and Mr. PAPPAS.  
H.R. 2638: Ms. TITUS.  
H.R. 2698: Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. PETERS, Mr. FULCHER, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. NEWHOUSE, and Mr. DAVIDSON.

H.R. 2716: Ms. SPEIER.  
H.R. 2726: Mr. TAYLOR and Mr. DAVIDSON.  
H.R. 2773: Mr. POCAN.  
H.R. 2797: Mrs. WALORSKI.  
H.R. 2810: Mr. LAMB and Mr. CARSON.  
H.R. 2811: Mr. STANTON and Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.  
H.R. 2812: Mr. TONKO.  
H.R. 2857: Mr. DESAULNIER and Mr. MEUSER.  
H.R. 2863: Ms. BONAMICI.  
H.R. 2903: Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. CASE, Mr. SOTO, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. DELGADO, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. SWALWELL, and Mr. CLEAVER.  
H.R. 2908: Ms. CHU and Ms. GARCIA of Texas.  
H.R. 2969: Ms. SHERRILL and Mr. TRONE.  
H.R. 2985: Mrs. AXNE and Ms. DEAN.  
H.R. 2998: Mr. PALLONE, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.  
H.R. 3042: Mr. CUELLAR.  
H.R. 3047: Ms. SLOTKIN.  
H.R. 3083: Ms. CHU, Mr. HARDER of California, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Ms. MANNING, and Mr. KATKO.  
H.R. 3088: Mr. POCAN, Ms. SEWELL, Mrs. MCBATH, and Ms. JAYAPAL.  
H.R. 3101: Mr. HARRIS.  
H.R. 3148: Mr. GROTHMAN.  
H.R. 3149: Mr. KHANNA.  
H.R. 3180: Mr. LYNCH.  
H.R. 3185: Mr. PENCE.  
H.R. 3227: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois and Ms. MCCOLLUM.  
H.R. 3240: Mr. STAUBER.  
H.R. 3243: Mrs. AXNE.  
H.R. 3258: Mr. FITZPATRICK.  
H.R. 3259: Mrs. AXNE, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. PAPPAS, Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. CORREA, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. COOPER, Mr. MOLENAAR, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. GALLEGO, and Ms. CRAIG.  
H.R. 3275: Mr. MOONEY.  
H.R. 3287: Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania.  
H.R. 3297: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.  
H.R. 3302: Mr. BUDD, Mr. MANN, and Mr. LAMALFA.  
H.R. 3303: Mr. LAMALFA and Mr. MANN.  
H.R. 3354: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.  
H.R. 3374: Mr. BUDD.  
H.R. 3375: Mr. BUDD.  
H.R. 3385: Mr. MEIJER, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. BERA, Mr. VELA, Mr. WELCH, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. CARSON, Mr. RYAN, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. JONES, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. STEWART.  
H.R. 3403: Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. JACKSON, and Mr. MCKINLEY.  
H.R. 3433: Mr. KEATING, Ms. JACOBS of California, Mr. GONZÁLEZ of Ohio, Mr. COHEN, Ms. TITUS, Mr. MOULTON, and Mr. BERA.  
H.R. 3438: Mr. GARBARINO.  
H.R. 3445: Ms. CLARKE of New York and Mr. SOTO.  
H.R. 3456: Mrs. TRAHAN.  
H.R. 3460: Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. ROY, and Ms. HERRELL.  
H.R. 3491: Mr. HARDER of California.  
H.R. 3492: Mrs. KIRKPATRICK and Mr. RYAN.  
H.R. 3496: Ms. DELBENE and Mr. KILMER.  
H.R. 3508: Mr. JEFFRIES.  
H.R. 3515: Mr. EMMER, Mr. WALBERG, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN, Mr. CURTIS, and Mr. BURGESS.  
H.R. 3518: Mr. MOULTON, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. COHEN.  
H.R. 3554: Mr. NORMAN.  
H.R. 3577: Mr. RYAN, Mr. COHEN, Mr. LAMB, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mrs. WAGNER, and Mr. COURTNEY.  
H.R. 3598: Mr. CAWTHORN, Mr. NORMAN, and Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma.  
H.R. 3625: Mr. COHEN.  
H.R. 3640: Mr. CAWTHORN.  
H.R. 3642: Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. RUSH, Mr. KINZINGER, Mr. DAVIDSON, Mrs. TORRES of California, and Mr. BUDD.

- H.R. 3648: Mrs. TRAHAN.  
 H.R. 3659: Mr. PALAZZO and Mr. BURCHETT.  
 H.R. 3665: Mrs. TORRES of California, Ms. CHU, Mr. HARDER of California, and Ms. ESHOO.  
 H.R. 3666: Mr. LAMALFA and Ms. TENNEY.  
 H.R. 3689: Mr. SIREs.  
 H.R. 3699: Ms. NORTON, Mr. NADLER, Mr. CÁRDENAS, and Ms. BUSH.  
 H.R. 3703: Ms. DELBENE.  
 H.R. 3704: Mr. PERRY.  
 H.R. 3706: Mr. BABIN, Mr. STEWART, and Mr. GROTHMAN.  
 H.R. 3711: Mr. KINZINGER and Mr. GUTHRIE.  
 H.R. 3724: Ms. SPEIER.  
 H.R. 3744: Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. COHEN, Mr. McEACHIN, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, and Ms. JAYAPAL.  
 H.R. 3747: Mr. LUCAS.  
 H.R. 3770: Mr. ROSENDALE, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. GROTHMAN, and Mr. FITZGERALD.  
 H.R. 3780: Mr. BLUMENAUER and Ms. UNDERWOOD.  
 H.R. 3805: Ms. NORTON.
- H.R. 3807: Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN, Mr. CROW, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Mr. POSEY, Mr. EVANS, Mr. SMUCKER, Ms. CRAIG, Mr. VALADAO, Ms. NEWMAN, Mr. BACON, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. KATKO, Mr. CASE, and Mr. BOST.  
 H.R. 3816: Mr. JONES, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. NEGUSE, Mrs. MCBATH, Mrs. TRAHAN, and Mr. CAWTHORN.  
 H.R. 3825: Mr. JONES, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. NEGUSE, and Mr. CAWTHORN.  
 H.R. 3827: Mr. OWENS.  
 H.R. 3833: Mr. HIMES.  
 H.R. 3835: Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. STEUBE, and Mr. VALADAO.  
 H.R. 3843: Mr. JONES, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. SCANLON, Mrs. MCBATH, Mrs. TRAHAN, and Mr. CAWTHORN.  
 H.R. 3847: Mrs. GREENE of Georgia, Mr. BABIN, Mr. STEWART, and Mr. PERRY.  
 H.R. 3849: Mr. JONES, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. NEGUSE, Mrs. MCBATH, Mrs. TRAHAN, and Mr. CAWTHORN.
- Mr. NEGUSE, Mrs. MCBATH, Mrs. TRAHAN, and Mr. CAWTHORN.  
 H.J. Res. 12: Mr. CAWTHORN and Mr. MOONEY.  
 H. Con. Res. 19: Mr. DEFazio.  
 H. Con. Res. 34: Mr. EMMER and Mr. FULCHER.  
 H. Res. 114: Mr. MCKINLEY and Mr. WEBSTER of Florida.  
 H. Res. 119: Ms. DELAURO, Mr. REED, and Mrs. HAYES.  
 H. Res. 131: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.  
 H. Res. 186: Ms. STEVENS.  
 H. Res. 214: Mr. KELLY of Mississippi and Mr. EMMER.  
 H. Res. 309: Mr. BUCK.  
 H. Res. 366: Mr. ZELDIN, Mr. EMMER, and Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota.  
 H. Res. 413: Mr. MCGOVERN.  
 H. Res. 423: Mrs. AXNE.  
 H. Res. 436: Mr. CASE.  
 H. Res. 459: Mr. HARDER of California.  
 H. Res. 471: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.